THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 151. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

The Terrible Fire at Richmond.

THE RICHMOND FIRE.

Full Particulars from the Richmond Journals of the Burning of the Spotswood Hotel—A Remarkable Piece of Heroism—Exciting Scenes and Incidents.

The Richmond *Dispatch* of Monday, the 26th instant, has the following:—

The fire fiend has again swept over our beautiful city, leaving in its trail half a block of buildings in the very heart of the city a heap of smouldering ruins, while seven or more lives have been forfeited to satisfy its burning rage. By this calamity the great Christmas festival has, to the eyes of the people of Richmond, been stripped of half of its accustomed joys, and sadness reigns this morning where so much of mirth and gayety was to be anticipated, in view of the favorite holiday of the South.

THE SPOTSWOOD HOTEL ON FIRE.

On the morning of Christmas day, at about 2 o'clock, Patrick Byrd, the night watchman at the Spotswood Hotel, was sent by Mr. Knowles, the night clerk, to call the women whose duty it is to scour the floors. Going upstairs he thought he detected the smell of smoke, and looking more carefully, presently he saw it curling from a fissure in the weather-boarding of the old wine-room, of late used as a pantry. The alarm was immediately given, and Mr. Knowles and Dr. Latham, of Lynchburg, running to the spot, tried to get in the room to extinguish the fire, but found it impossible to get in without a key. Presently, however, the door was broken down, and the flames were seen crawling up the walls and licking the ceiling with their fiery tongues. It was too late for buckets of water, and a messenger was sent to sound the fire-alarm. Meantime the cry of fire was raised in the house, and the halls of the second floor were in a few minutes filled with frightened, stupefied, half-clad people, throwing open the doors and otherwise clearing the path of the fiery element.

THE BUILDING IN FLAMES.

Those who escaped say that in a space of time almost incredibly short the smoke had filled the whole house, and the flames made their way through the thin woodwork partitions with fearful rapidity. The Fire Department, notwithstanding the extreme cold, was on the ground with remarkable promptness, but the water could not be made so speedily available. In less than half an hour fire was observed on every one of the five floors, and the passages were choking with hot air and almost impalpable ashes.

The scene was now one of indescribable terror. Men, women, and children were in the burning building, and all who were awake were striving to get out. With fire on every side and smoke—blinding, suffocating smoke—penetrating everywhere, this was no easy task to those not thoroughly acquainted with the landmarks. The screams and prayers of the panic-struck terrified the self-possessed; the weak were either trampled under foot on the narrow stairs or sank where they stood paralyzed by fear, waiting for relief. Fortunately, however, there were those within who retained their presence of mind, and those without bold enough to risk the danger to save a human life. So far as is known, all who left their rooms found means to escape, though with life alone; and there was no woman's cry for help or infant's wail of terror that did not bring a man to the relief. Most of those who lost their lives were awakened by finding the flames in their rooms, or remained in the vain hope of saving also their property. The floors began to fall, and all in the building then could not but perish.

BELIEVED TO BE KILLED.

It is a pleasure to say that the number of deaths was greatly exaggerated in the reports which flew about the city yesterday morning. The reality, however, is distressing indeed. Those who are believed on all sides to have been killed are Samuel C. Hines, Erasmus W. Ross, Samuel M. Robinson, and Mrs. Emily Kennealy. W. H. Pace and J. B. Farris are missing, and it is feared they are lost. These are persons all known to the people of Richmond. It remains to be discovered what strangers or other transient boarders were killed. The names of none have transpired.

A MARTYR TO FRIENDSHIP.

Captain Samuel C. Hines was a most estimable and popular young gentleman, who came to Richmond several years ago from Caswell county, N. C. He was a salesman in the wholesale dry goods house of Moses Millhiser, No. 911 Main street. He had been spending Christmas Eve with a party of gentleman friends, and returned to the hotel at about 1 o'clock.

It is known that he came down stairs to beg some one to help him get Ross and Robinson out, they occupying rooms adjoining his own. The undertaking was so perilous that he could not procure any assistance, and, noble fellow that he was, he returned through the blinding smoke and flame to the attic, determined to make a final effort to rouse his friend. He reached his room in safety, and was presently seen at the window crying and beckoning for help. In response bedding was placed below the window, and he was told to jump and he would be caught. But suddenly the flames burst forth from the very window where he stood. He was caught in their scorching embrace, fell backward into the room, and was seen no more. In a few minutes afterwards the floor fell through.

Poor Hines has many mourning friends in his adopted city. We doubt if he ever had an enemy. Generous and charitable to a fault, he fell a sacrifice upon the altar of friendship. He could not save a brother Knight of Pythias, but attempting it, dared the danger and lost his life. He was a member of Old Dominion Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Pythias. In respect to his memory the supper of Old Dominion Lodge, which was to have taken place on Tuesday night, has been indefinitely postponed.

SCENES, INCIDENTS, AND NARROW ESCAPES.

Captain D. W. Bohannon was so fortunate as to be among those who escaped with life. At 10 o'clock he retired to his room on the fourth floor. He was awakened at about 2 o'clock by some one bursting into his room and exclaiming, "For God's sake, Captain, get out of this, if you want to save your life." He sprang out of bed, and put on a few articles of clothing. The man who waked him asked, "Can I help you?" and receiving an answer in the negative, left. Captain Bohannon thinks this was Mr. Hines, who was afterwards lost in attempting to save a friend. The Captain, having got into his coat and pants, picked up a bundle of clothes, and wrapping his cloak around his face, ran down stairs through the flames and smoke, arriving at the main entrance almost suffocated. Had he not been perfectly familiar with the course of the stairs, he must have blundered and been lost.

Mr. C. A. Schaffter, of Lynchburg, Superintendent of Public Printing, had a narrow escape. He heard the roar of the advancing flames, and first thought it the noise of a Christmas frolic, but presently smelling fire and hearing an alarm, opened the door to see the passage full of smoke. Realizing that his retreat by the ordinary avenue was cut off, he slammed the door to and opened the window. Some in the crowd urged him to jump, others urged him to wait for help. He determined to do neither, but took a chance equally as hazardous. Climbing out of the window of his room he clung by the hands to the sill and jumped (miraculous as it may seem) to the window below, alighting on the sill of that and holding fast by the cornice. He was now on the third floor, and intended to try the same plan to get lower, but a ladder was now brought to his aid and he descended in safety. His beard was singed and his hands badly cut by glass.

J. E. Batkins and Edward Sweetman are Assistant Inspectors of Gas. It is a part of their duty to attend all fires, cut off the gas, and save the meters, which are of value to the city. In the performance of this duty, they were promptly at the scene of the fire yesterday morning, and having saved the 100-light meter, worth about $75, they went to the rear, and having gained access to the cellar, went forward to the vault under the pavement to save the 10-light meter. While they were there, the floors of the hotel suddenly fell in with a crash, and their retreat was entirely cut off. There was an immense cloud of smoke, and the flames seemed about to swallow them. In ten minutes they would probably have been suffocated or burnt to death, when one found the grating in the pavement above, and poked his fingers through. Fortunately, somebody's attention was thereby attracted, and the grate being lifted, both were drawn out alive.

Captain Rives Hoffman, conductor on the Petersburg Railroad, and Mr. Archer, express messenger, occupied a room together. A shuck mattress was spread on the pavement below, and they were told to jump; but thinking the provision for their reception too slight, they adopted the plan of making a rope by tying the sheets together. By this means they were enabled to reach the ground without sustaining any injury.

Mr. Arthur Segar, member of the House of Delegates, had a room in the fifth story, and was awakened by the smell of fire. He got down stairs somehow or other, but was minus coat, hat, and shoes. He sustained no personal injury.

Mr. Eldridge, of New York (a friend of Governor Walker's), was on one of the higher floors. He had in his room a valise containing $700 in money and a check for $1000. Taking this in his hand, he wrapped a blanket about his face and tried to escape by the stairs, but was driven back by the threatening flames. He then gave up all hope of saving his money, and, dropping the valise and blanket, succeeded in getting out of the window by aid of a painter's ladder.

On the fifth floor there were more children than in any other part of the hotel, and it seems almost miraculous that any of these escaped, when strong men like Robinson, Hines, and Ross perished. Here were the families of the proprietors, Messrs. Sublett, Luck, and Bishop. These gentlemen, with their wives and little ones, without exception, got out before a single floor fell, and escaped serious injury. Mr. Luck was afterwards badly scorched in attempting to get the papers out of the office. It is not known that any children were lost. If so, they were the children of transient boarders.

THE LESSON TO BE LEARNED—WHAT HOTEL-KEEPERS SHOULD DO.

There is a lesson to be learned from this calamity from which profit may be gained. It is a notorious fact that in the large hotels in this and other cities the only employes awake at 9 o'clock in the morning are on the lowest (office) floor of the house. In the four or five floors above, containing, probably, 150 rooms, there is not a servant or watchman of any sort awake. The silent rooms are filled with several hundred sleeping and, therefore, utterly helpless guests. A fire breaks out, and the wooden staircases and slight room partitions go off like tinder.

It is utterly impossible for the two or three employes awake to arouse the sleeping guests on the four or five floors above, and the appalling spectacle is exhibited of burning men and women shrieking for help from windows that cannot be reached. There are no fire escapes, no means in man's power by which they can be saved. There should be a watchman on every floor, and a roundsman to see that they are awake. If a hotel is doing any business, it can can afford this outlay to save human life, and if they cannot, why then the pit of death should be closed. It is useless to say that these disasters are so infrequent that such precautions would be exaggerated care. This is not so. On Thursday night last a hotel in St. Louis burnt, and on Friday night Rutherfurd Park Hotel, in New Jersey, was burnt, and Saturday night the Spotswood. In one of the first-named hotels two guests were burned to death. We guarantee to inform the public of the first hotel proprietor who is humane enough to insure the life of his guests by proper care, and we think we may also guarantee that he will have more guests to insure.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Wednesday, Dec. 28, 1870.

There is an unruffled apathy in general trade, usual at this period of the year, but increased by the change in the tariff, which goes into effect on January 1 prox. The money market is stringent, though not active, and some fears are entertained that this feature will be increased by artificial means. The bonds of 1871 are now being prepaid without rebate, the amount thus to be disbursed being $4,000,000 in the aggregate. Both the gold and currency interest on the United States bonds are also being prepaid from to-day, the aggregate amount falling due being $28,500,000 in coin and $2,000,000 in currency. From this outflow from the Treasury, it will be difficult to bring about any severe stringency, and the market will probably rule easy. Rates are unchanged.

Gold is quiet and steady, with sales ranging from 110¾@110¾, closing at the latter.

Governments are more active at a further advance.

The Stock market was moderately active, but prices were slightly off. State and city loans were dull, with small sales of the latter at 90¾ for the new sixes.

Reading Railroad sold freely, opening at 49¼ and declining to 48¾, b. o. Pennsylvania was strong, selling at 62¼@62¾, the latter b. o. Small sales of Camden and Amboy at 118¼, a decline. 50 was bid for Minehill; 37½ for Catawissa preferred; and 26½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$200 City 6s, New.. d bill....	99¾	250 sh Penna R..ls.	62¾
$400 do....c&p.	99¾	400 do....ls.c.	62¾
$200 do....c&p.	99¾	200 do.....b30.	62½
$100 do...d bill.	99¾	81 do.....ls.	62¼
$5000 Pa & E 7s. b60.	89	10 sh Reading R...	45¾
$5000 do.....b60.	88¾	10 do...d bill	49¾
$1500 C & A m 6s, 89 in 560c..	94	100 do.....c.48	94
$6000 do.....	95	100 do.....b60.	49
20 sh Cam & Am R.	118¾	500 do.....ls.	48¾
200 sh Sch Nav..ls.	7¾	100 do.....2d.	48¾
200 do.....ls.	7¾	400 do.....b10.	48¾
122 sh Sch N P. b30.	16¾	100 sh Leh Nav..b5.	33½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$300 City 6s, New. opg....	100	350 sh N Y & Mid..	5¾
$25000 Am Gold.....	111	20 sh Read...d bill.	49½
100 sh Sch N Pf..b5.	16½	500 do...ls.b60.	48¾
200 sh Hestonville..	16¾	1 do.....d b.	49½
4 sh Leh V R.d b.	59	300 do.....b3.	48¾
20 do .d b.ls.	58¾	500 do..s5&in.	48¾
5 sh Cam & Am R.	118¾	14 sh Penna RR...	62¾
100 sh Cata Prf.....	37½	3 do.....	62¾
200 sh Leh N..b60.	33¾	100 do.....b30.	62¾
		11 do.....ls.	62¾

SECOND BOARD.

6 sh Read...d bill.	49¾	100 sh Ocean Oil....	44
2 do...d bill.	49¾		

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10:00 A. M.....	110¾	11:43 A. M.....	110¾
11:30 "	110¾	12:02 M	111
11:42 "	111		

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.—Cotton dull and nominal; middling uplands, 15¼c.; low middlings, 14¼c. Flour firm and in good demand. Wheat in fair demand, and prices entirely unchanged, except Ohio and Indiana, which are quoted at $1·35@1·45. Corn firm and active; white, 75@76c.; yellow, 73@74c. Oats active at 54@55c. Rye firm at 85@90c. Provisions—Receipts light, and nothing doing except a limited jobbing trade; no lots changed hands, and quotations are nominal. Mess Pork at $20; bacon, clear ribs at 12c.; shoulders at 10½c.; hams at 16@18c.; lard at 12@12½c. Whisky quiet at 93@94c.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The Franco-Prussian War.

The Question of Peace.

France will Never Surrender.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Fire Fiend yet Unappeased.

FROM EUROPE.

A French Cabinet Minister on the Peace Question.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 22.—(Special to the New York *Herald*.)—A correspondent interviewed Chadourdy, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is trying to make peace. He said he thought peace was still distant, as to accept the Prussian terms would reduce France to a third-rate power. Scarcely a man in France, rich or poor, was willing to allow the government to give up any territory. Arms are plenty. We have offers of more than we can use from England alone. Three months ago it was difficult to excite patriotism; now the only trouble is to get the people to be patient.

France is now struggling for existence. If she is crushed England will feel the loss more than any other country. England cannot dream of the consequences if she should allow France to be exterminated. Russia will then do what she pleases in the East and Prussia in the West. England, without a single ally, will cease to belong to the family of European nations, and will also be reduced to a third-class power. Chadourdy then spoke in terms of deep indignation of the ingratitude of Italy, and intimated that a day of reckoning would surely come for that cowardly nation. He closed by stating that the new levies in the south and southeast were proceeding with success beyond expectation.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fires.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Early this morning a fire occurred in the dwelling-house occupied by Sigismund Stetsheimer, West Forty-ninth street. Loss on furniture and building, $15,000; fully insured. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 28.—A fire at Valatie this morning destroyed the United States Hotel and adjoining buildings, occupied by Mr. Hewitt as a dwelling and saloon, Van Alstyne's dwelling and saloon and the barns of Messrs. Paton, Sharp, and Hewitt. Loss, $20,000. Insurance, $11,000.

Gold Bids.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—There were twenty-two bids for gold to-day, amounting to about $3,335,000, at from 110·12½ to 110·90. The awards will be $1,000,000 at from 110·76 to 110 90.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Stocks weak and declined ½c. Money easy at 7 per cent. currency and 7 gold. Gold, 110¾@110¾. 5-20s of 1862, coupon, 107½; do. 1864, do., 107; do. 1865, do. 107; do. 1865, new, 109½; do. 1867, do. 1868, 110¼; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Co., 46; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 90¾; Erie, 23½; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 64¼; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 91¼; Illinois Central, 133; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92½; Western Union Telegraph, 45½.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales 1500 bales at 15¾c. Flour a shade firmer; sales 10,000 barrels State at $5·30@6·60; Ohio at $6·10@6·60; Western at $5·30@6·90. Wheat quiet but firm; sales 35,000 bushels new spring at $1·44; winter red and amber Western at $1·46@1·49; and white Michigan at $1·55. Corn scarce and advanced 1@2c.; sales 85,000 bushels new mixed Western at 78@79c. Oats firm; sales 27,000 bushels Ohio and Western at 60@62½c. Beef steady. Pork firm; new mess, $20·25@20·37; old, $19·50. Lard firm; steam, 11¾@12¾c.; kettle, 13c. Whisky firm at 86c.

THE MISSISSIPPI DISASTER.

Incidents of the Sinking of the Nick Wall—Culpability of the Officers—The Boat Overladen.

Every fresh detail confirms the culpability of the officers in overloading the steamer Nick Wall, which snagged last week in the Mississippi river. It seems that when the steamer reached Memphis she was laden beyond her capacity, but the officers controlling her consented to an addition of 60 deck passengers with their freight and luggage. At a consequence the boat was managed with the greatest difficulty, and several times narrowly escaped disaster before she ran on the snag which sunk her. So heavily was the boat laden, and so conscious were the officers of her danger, that whenever another boat approached the Wall remained motionless, so that the return waves might "not jar the vessel too much." At about 8 o'clock in the evening the vessel ran on a snag, and in a few minutes thereafter sank, drowning at least one hundred people, and seriously injuring a large number of others. Very many who might have been saved leaped from the deck in the frightful uncertainty of the shock.

Many of the ill-fated victims seem to have had a dismal foreboding of the coming catastrophe. As the night came on the sky was overcast with dense threatening clouds, and the rain soon fell in torrents. At the moment of disaster a number of passengers had determined to ask the captain to have the steamer to "lie to" till morning. All were conscious of danger, and many refused to retire to their berths. The boat was towed by the Seminole to Maryland Landing, where she remained till daylight, when she broke away from her moorings and drifted a mile or two down the river to a bar, where she now lies. Much of the freight, wagons, etc., on the roof has gone into the river, but much of the cargo will be saved in a damaged condition. The scene in the cabin of the Seminole, when a score of bodies of the dead were placed on the cabin floor, and the anxious crowd was gathered on either side inspecting closely the features of those who lay stiff, stark, and cold in death, each of the living fearing to find among the corpses that of some friend or relative, beggared description. And yet if the Seminole, like other steamers on that dark, tempestuous night, had stood still to await the coming day, few of those on board the Wall would have escaped death. The pilot of the Seminole, at some distance below, saw the stove in the pilot-house of the Wall overturned when she struck the snag, and soon saw the headlights of the snagged steamer moving downward as the boat careened. These incidents caused the Seminole to be steered directly toward the Wall. The wreck was reached just in time to save all who remained alive on board, and all who did not leap in terror into the water.

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Revenue Reform Party.

Subsidizing Steamship Lines.

The Result in Georgia.

Cause of the Republican Defeat.

News from the West.

Etc: Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reform Movement.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—It is understood that a secret meeting of the revenue reform Republicans will be held in New York this week, for the purpose of consulting as to what action shall be taken about the organization of the next House. A number of members elect, as well as several members of the House from the West, will attend the meeting.

Steamship Subsidies.

The President is being urged by the steamship interests to recommend Congress to aid in the establishment of a European line of steamers, the bill for which has been introduced by Schenck in the House and Ramsey in the Senate. While he is in favor of general subsidy for the

Revival of American Commerce,

he is understood to be opposed to any special legislation for particular companies.

The Republican Defeat in Georgia.

A member of the National Republican Committee who has just returned from Georgia, where he went to look after the late campaign, says that the State went Democratic through the apathy of the Republican leaders. Governor Bullock and Foster Blodget, it is alleged, were both interested in having a Democratic Legislature, for the reason that it secures Blodgett as Senator from the 4th of March next, as the new Legislature does not meet until after that date.

The Alabama Claims.

Parties holding large amounts of Alabama claim now here, are opposed to the Government assuming the responsibility for those claims as recommended by the President in his message, as they fear that they will fare in the same manner as the owners of the French spoliation claims which were assumed by the Government, and never paid private claimants.

The New York Post Office.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—It is said that the Committee of Appropriations are satisfied with the character of the work and the manner of building the New York Post Office, and operations will be resumed as soon as the weather will permit. Congress will doubtless soon amply provide money for that purpose.

The Snow

which commenced falling early this morning is now about three inches in depth, and there is sleighing for the first time this season.

The New Swedish Minister

was introduced to the President this morning by Secretary Fish, and presented his credentials. The usual addresses of friendship and gratulation were made.

Honorably Discharged.

Lieutenant Burnett E. Miller, unassigned, has by direction of the President been honorably discharged from the army.

Honor to Bureau Officers.

The President has for the first time recognized the bureau officers of the Government among those to be received by him on Monday next. This is considered by them as complimentary, and therefore affords much gratification.

FROM THE WEST.

Death of an Aged Mason.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Samuel Read, the oldest member of the Masonic body in the West, died yesterday in Covington.

Fire in Arkansas.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 28.—Advices from Fort Smith, Ark., says that a brick block in that city, known as the officers' quarters, was burned on the 20th instant. It was occupied by Major Thiebald, commandant of the post, with his family and the families of several other officers. Loss, $50,000.

DAYTON, O., Dec. 28.

General Schenck

will resign his present seat about the 10th of January, and has taken passage for England on the 18th. No election to fill the short vacancy is likely to ordered.

He will not return home before sailing. His daughter, Miss Sally Schenck, will accompany him, his other two daughters following in April. Mr. Morgan, Secretary of Legation at London, will remain at London. A snow storm prevails to-day.

Fatal Affray.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 28.—Robert Alexander was killed by James Wickersham, at Harrodsburg, Ky., on Saturday. Wickersham, when pursued by officers, offered resistance and was shot several times and dangerously wounded.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Dastardly Outrages.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 28.—Jonathan Crandell, a bank watchman in Westerly, R. I., was approached by two suspicious looking strangers at one o'clock this morning, when one of them shot him through the head. The village was alarmed, but the ruffians fled. A set of burglar's tools were found this morning under the platform of the depot.

LIGHT THROUGH THE ALPS.

Completion of the Great Mont Cenis Tunnel—The Result of Twenty Years of Labor—The Engineering Triumph of the Age.

A despatch from Susa says the Alps were pierced through on Monday, and the workmen from both ends of the Mont Cenis Tunnel joined in congratulations upon the completion of the great work. The work on the great tunnel, which had been talked of for over a quarter of a century, was actually begun in 1857, on the Italian side, at Bardonneche. A little later operations were begun on the French side, at Fourneaux.

The tunnel passes under the three peaks called Col Frejus, Mt. Grand Vallon, and the Col de la Roue, the first being on the French, the third on the Italian slope, and the second almost equidistant between the two. Mont Cenis, from which it takes its name, is 17 or 18 miles from the French entrance, and more than 20 from the Italian entrance, but it probably enjoys the honor of the tunnel's baptism from the fact that it is much better known than any of the summits or ranges of the neighborhood.

HOW THE WORK WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

The work on the Italian side was continued for four years, when, about 1000 yards having been completed, the perforating machinee were brought into requisition. The ordinary motive power, steam, could not be employed in operating these machines, as steam needs fire for its generation, and fire needs air for its support. After long deliberation and countless experiments, compressed air was employed.

The machine is composed of seventeen or eighteen iron tubes, in which, by a vibrating motion caused by the rise and fall of water, and regulated by pistons in the tubes, the air is compressed to one-sixth its natural bulk. This when released exercisers an expansive force equal to that of six atmospheres. As the piston ascends it forces the water up, compressing the air and driving it into a reservoir; as it descends a valve is opened near the top, through which the air rushes into the vacuum, and is in turn compressed and forced into the reservoir.

From the reservoir a large iron pipe conveys the compressed air into the tunnel. Ten of these perforators were kept constantly at work. The drills working by the compressed air were kept constantly boring the rock at the rate o nine feet a day. The perforators were not inf troduced into the tunnel at Fourneaux, on th French side, until 1863, two years after they had been in use on the Italian side.

THE ENTRANCE TO THE TUNNEL

is 25 feet wide and as many in height. During the progress of the work, a double railway track ran into the tunnel, carrying the implements and the stone for the mason work and bringing out the fragments of broken and blasted rock. A temporary wooden partition divided the tunnel into two equal galleries, above and below; the rarified air from the lower gallery rising and passing out through the upper, and fresh air coming into the lower to supply its place.

For some time after the work was begun; visitors were admitted at all times, but as the work progressed, stricter rules were adopted, and permission was given to inspect the work only on two fixed days of the month. The visitor is taken in charge by the director of the workmen, who gets him a long india-rubber coat and a lighted lamp attached to half a yard of wire, and with these they set out upon their journey.

INTO THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH.

After going some distance the patch of daylight furnished by the entrance is lost sight of, and the darkness seems positively tangible. Ahead through the blackness glimmer a number of lights, and the rumbling sounds of the wagon carrying out the debris is heard. Then comes a dull, heavy rumble, echoing and re-echoing through the gallery, and seeming to shake the mountain from base to summit. It is the sound of an explosion.

One follows another in rapid succession, and, after seven or eight, the wooden doors, which are closed just before the blast, are thrown open, and clouds of yellow smoke come pouring through the tunnel in such density and volume as to be positively painful. At the time of the completion of the tunnel the workmen from the Italian side had bored 4½ miles into the mountain, and those from the French side about 3 miles, the whole distance being 7 4-5 miles.

FOUR MILES FROM THE OUTER WORLD,

and with more than a mile of Alps towering above their heads, the visitors find the men and machines at work. The drills make two hundred revolutions a minute, and scatter innumerable sparks of fire from the rock. After about ninety holes, three feet in depth and two to three inches in diameter, are bored, they are charged with powder and tamped, when—the miners withdrawing behind the wooden doors—the slow match is ignited, and the explosion takes place. So the labor has continued without interruption, day and night, week after week, including Sundays, month after month, year after year. The workmen were divided into three reliefs, eight hours being given to labor and sixteen to rest. The common laborers received only three francs a day, and the skilled but five francs.

THE CASUALTIES.

Of course, in such a work innumerable accidents must happen. It has been told that more than 1000 workmen have lost their lives up to 1870; but the guides and directors declare that not more than fifty or sixty had been killed outright, though a number of others had been seriously wounded. Most of the accidents have occured on the railway, from the falling of rock and from premature explosions. One premature explosion killed two men and wounded nine others, three of them fatally; and one rock falling crushed three men to death. It is not improbable, therefore, that during the twelve years in which the work has been going on at least 1000 men have lost their lives.

The cost of the tunnel has been about 170,000,000 francs.

THE FRENCH BAZAAR.—The French Bazaar at Concert Hall will close to-morrow evening, and we hope that the public of Philadelphia will patronize it liberally in the mean time. To-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, there will be a vocal and instrumental concert, to which the admission will be twenty-five cents. A fine entertainment may be expected, and we hope there will be a large attendance, so that the bazaar may close in handsome style. This bazaar is held for a most worthy object, and if a large sum is realized by it, many a poor fellow in France will have cause to bless the kindly sympathy in Philadelphia that contributed to his relief.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28.—The new hall of the Commercial Exchange is now open, and the attendance to-day was unusually large, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

There is a good demand for Cloverseed, and further sales are reported at 11½@11¾c. ₱ lb. Timothy and Cloverseed are in small supply and rem n as last quoted.

There is rather more demand for Flour from the home trade, but shippers are not operating to any extent. Sales of 1100 barrels, including superfine at $4 25@4 62½ ₱ barrel; extras at $4·75@5·12½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $5·75@6·62½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6@6·50; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at $6@7·25, and fancy at $7 37½@8. Rye Flour sells at $5·12½@5·25. 400 barrels Brandywine Corn Meal sold on secret terms.

There is a fair market for Wheat, and further sales of 1200 bushels were made at $1·40@1·44, and amber at $1·47@1·48 ₱ bushel. Rye sells at 88@90c. for Pennsylvania and 80c. for Delaware. Corn is very quiet, with sales of 2000 bushels at 76@77c. for new yellow, and 75c. for high mixed Western. Oats are firm, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 54@56c.

Whisky is unchanged; sales of Western ironbound at 92c. and Pennsylvania wood at 91c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 28

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....42 | 11 A. M.....42 | 2 P. M.....47

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with indse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Edith May, Higgins, fm New York, with salt.

Schr Eugene, Curtis, from Egg Harbor.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Fairbanks, Howe, fm Wilmington, N. C., 17th inst., for New York, with a cargo of cotton and naval stores, was totally destroyed by fire 19th inst. at Hatteras Inlet, N. C.; all hands saved. Captain Howe states that he put into Hatteras Inlet on the morning of the 19th for a harbor, a heavy gale prevailing outside, and shortly after fire was discovered issuing from under the cabin floor, and spread with such rapidity, owing to the combustible nature of the cargo, that the crew were compelled to hurry over the side, saving but a small portion of their effects. The Fairbanks was built at Dumbarton, Scotland, in 1859, was 462 tons burthen, and owned by the Lorillard Steamship Company, of New York. Vessel and cargo insured. Her cargo consisted of 486 bales cotton, 94 bbls. turpentine, 391 bbls. rosin, 892 bushels peanuts, and 31 pkgs. dried fruits.

Schr William Walton, Hunter, from Philadelphia for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 24th inst., lost head of foremast and foretopmast.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

A Great Battle at Havre.

The Result yet Uncertain.

AFTERNOON WASHINGTON NEWS.

Grant and the Swedish Minister.

Speech of the President.

A Few More Fires.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

FROM EUROPE.

Gen. Chanzy Denies Having Been Defeated.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—General Chanzy complains bitterly of the conduct of the Prussians. He denies having been defeated, and avows his intention of taking revenge for the vandalism of the enemy.

St. Calais, in the Department of the Sarthe, twenty-six miles from Le Mans, has been visited by the Prussians, who left the town after a requisition upon the inhabitants. It is said

Bourbaki is Moving

with his army to the eastern portion of France to operate against General Werder.

The Bavarian Treaties.

MUNICH, Dec. 28.—The Bavarian House of Deputies has rejected the Federal treaties, with a view to obtaining an improvement in the terms.

LONDON, Dec. 28.—A despatch from Havre states that there has been intense excitement consequent upon a battle going on since the 26th in that neighborhood. The first important struggle between the French troops in this department and the Prussians occurred on Saturday morning at daybreak. For days the fight had been expected, and although yet without decisive results, it is regarded as a valuable experience in proving the efficiency of the artillery and capacity of the Mobiles and tireurs to encounter regular troops.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 28—12 M.—Consols opened at 91⅞ for money and account. Bonds quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, 88¼; of 1867, 87½; 10-40s, 87⅜. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 28½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 28—12 M.—Cotton opened quiet and steady; uplands, 8¾d.; Orleans, 8¾d. Sales estimated at 12,000 bales.

LONDON, Dec. 28—12 M.—Calcutta Linseed, 59s.@59s. 3d.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Reception of the Swedish Minister.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.—Mr. Olaf Sternersten was to-day presented to the President by Secretary Fish and made the following speech:—

Mr. President:—I have the honor to present to your Excellency the royal letters which accredit me in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway, my august sovereign, near the United States of America, in place of Baron Wellstadt, whose letter of recall I have the honor at the same time to deliver to your Excellency.

I beg your Excellency to believe that in the exercise of my new functions the constant object of my efforts will be to maintain and draw closer the bonds of friendship which so happily exist between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Sweden and Norway; and I shall think myself happy if in laboring to this end I can succeed in meriting your Excellency's confidence.

Speech of the President.

The President replied as follows:—

Chevalier:—I am happy to receive you as the diplomatic representative of a sovereign with whom the United States have always maintained and desire uniformly to preserve the most friendly and cordial relations. It is to be hoped that you may find your above here agreeable, and you may be assured that nothing shall be omitted on my part towards contributing to so desirable a purpose.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire in Fulton Street.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The buildings Nos. 105, 107, and 109 Fulton street were damaged in the upper stories by fire this morning. The principal occupants were Farrell & Son, Joseph Laing, and G. Pheiffer. Loss, $15,000; insured.

Advance in Freight Charges.

An advance of ten per cent in the rates of freight to the West has been put into effect.

General McClellan's House Burned.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.—The residence of General McClellan, at Llewellyn Park, N. J., was burned last evening. Loss, $40,000. The family was in this city for the winter, and the house was unoccupied.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Theatre Burned in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 28.—Broom's Varieties, on Jefferson street, was burned early this morning. The building, wardrobes, scenery, etc., were entirely destroyed; supposed accidental. The loss is $16,000.

Suicide.

Jack Downes, formerly Deputy Sheriff, suicided last night by strychnine. Poverty was the cause.

The Ice

is still running heavily and the weather is moderating fast.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Arrived, steamship Samaria, from Liverpool. The brig Anna D. Torrey, Captain Curtis, from Pensacola for Boston, parted her chains last night and drifted ashore on the beach near Truro. She will have to discharge her deck load to get off.

FROM THE WEST.

Railway Accident.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 28.—The mail train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad which left Meadville about 10 o'clock this morning, going west, ran off a trestle bridge a few miles west of that city. An emigrant car was overturned, and one person is reported killed and twenty or thirty wounded.

—The new cattle disease has become quite prevalent in the western part of Litchfield county, Connecticut. Governor English has taken measures to have it "stamped out."

—Ludger Arpin, a young man who was accused of having murdered Morse Tremblay, a rival in the affections of a young lady at St. John's, Canada, was tried a few days ago and acquitted. The evidence, which was entirely circumstantial, showed that Arpin had laid in wait for Tremblay, and that he had shot him while on his way home from the house of the young lady.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

SAN DOMINGO AND CUBA.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The entering wedge to the disruption of the Democratic party under the administration of Buchanan was the attempt to acquire Cuba by means of a joint resolution, introduced into the Senate by John Slidell, appropriating thirty millions of dollars to enable the President to open negotiations for the purchase of that island.

It was well understood that this measure was brought forward in the interests of the slavery propagandists, and was to be made a test of fidelity to the Democratic party. Aside from the main object, the resolution of Slidell was intended to drive Stephen A. Douglas from the leadership of the party, where he was exhibiting too lofty a spirit of independence, and was inculcating the heresy that a genuine Democracy had a higher mission to perform than to enlarge the dominion and perpetuate the sway of negro slavery. Buchanan, Slidell, and their confederates of the old *régime* further determined that if they could not reduce the Hotspur of the Northwest to the ranks, they would, by means of their Cuban annexation scheme, put him under the party ban as a factionist and a heretic.

The debate in the Senate opened by an effort on the part of Mr. Doolittle to lay aside the Cuban resolution, and take up in its stead the Homestead bill; and it was on this mere question of preference in the order of business that the main debate took place. All the great chiefs bore a part in the conflict, which raged through the day and far into the night. Slidell, Toombs, and Mason led the pro-slavery wing of the Democracy; Douglas, with some assistance from sturdy Charles Stuart, of Michigan, held aloft the independent banner of the old-fashioned Democracy of the school of Jackson and Wright; while Seward, Wade, and other Republican Senators ever and anon kept thrusting into the controversy the proposition started by Doolittle at the opening of the debate, that it was wiser to give the unoccupied territory we now had to our landless poor than to expend millions in the purchase of new territory to be cultivated by slaves.

This adroit flank movement, which embodied just enough of the popular element to give Douglas an opportunity to attack the main question from a Democratic standpoint, greatly annoyed Slidell, and especially Toombs, who bore the brunt of the contest near the close of the debate. Toombs fought shy of Douglas, whom he admired and sometimes feared; but he assailed Seward and Wade, ridiculing them as the advocates of the "sans-culotte lacklanders," whom he denounced as mere trespassers who ought to be kicked off the public domain. He shook his fist at Seward, who happened at that moment to be quietly smoking a cigar in the doorway of the cloak-room, and arraigned him as destitute of all statesmanlike ideas, and only equal to playing the slippery arts of a small demagogue. Then turning to Wade, whose seat was right by the side of his own, Toombs, his knotted locks bristling with excitement, sneered at Wade, who till then he had always supposed was a man of moderate courage, for being afraid of the lacklanders, and for skulking from the real question at issue.

This personal sally brought Wade to his feet, his eye flashing defiance. Stepping close up to Toombs, and bringing his fist heavily on his desk, he said in tones that made the chamber ring, "Afraid! I am not aware that I ever saw anything or anybody under the Almighty's heaven that I was afraid of!' Toombs drew his chair back a little. "Skulk the issue? No!" thundered Wade; "I am ready to go to the people upon it—'Land for the landless versus niggers for the niggerless!'" The packed galleries could stand it no longer, and broke out with loud applause, which, in spite of Vice-President Breckinridge's gavel, rose, as Douglas shook hands with Wade, into three cheers for "Old Ben and the Little Giant."

The marrow of the controversy was touched when Mason declared that no Democrat holding the doctrines of the Senator from Illinois could get a single electoral vote from the South in the next Presidential campaign, which Douglas instantly checkmated by the vehement assertion that no Democrat who held the sentiments of the Senator from Virginia could carry a single Congressional district in the North. The prophecy of each was fulfilled in 1860, when Breckinridge and Douglas were the Democratic candidates of their respective sections.

This debate sounded the death-knell of the Buchanan-Slidell plot for the purchase of Cuba. After lying a while on the table of the Senate, the resolution was quietly withdrawn. But, though the Cuban conspirators were able to strike down Douglas, the blow recoiled, and ruined the Democratic party, thus preparing the way for the success of Lincoln in the next Presidential election.

Do General Grant and his backers in the San Domingo job read and inwardly digest political history? If they ever open and ponder its instructive volumes, do they not perceive that they are to-day in this discreditable plot playing the perilous game which Buchanan, Slidell, Toombs, and their associates played in their Cuban job; while Sumner, Schurz, Morrill, and their supporters stand, in respect to the real sentiments of the Republican party, precisely where Douglas and his friends stood as the representatives of the time-honored traditions of the Democratic party? Grant may, by means of his patronage, be able to place Sumner temporarily under the ban of the Executive displeasure; and by the aid of his retainers he may even succeed in consummating his San Domingo scheme, though this we seriously doubt. In any event, he has already destroyed the harmony of the Republican party; and if he persist in driving home this wedge, he will rend it asunder, and leave it to fall an easy prey to its opponents in the Presidential struggle upon which the country is now entering.

Is General Grant, without any Republican record behind him, so blind, or so vain, or so obstinate as not to see that he cannot win in a contest with men who founded the Republican party, and spent the best years of their lives in impressing its principles upon the country, while he, throughout this great epoch, took so little interest in public affairs that he never voted but once, and then for James Buchanan?

What is needed to restore harmony to the Republican party? We answer: Let General Grant abandon his San Domingo job and then announce under his own hand that he entirely withdraws from the arena as a candidate for a renomination in 1872.

THE TRUTH ABOUT COAL.

From the N. Y. World.

The tariff of $9 gold a ton on pig-iron enabled the iron-manufacturers to charge domestic consumers $9 gold more for their iron than they could have charged without that duty, and largely increased the profits of iron-making. The increased profits of the manufacturers increased largely the value of the lands on which the iron-ore is mined, and it is the value of the lands from which the coal is dug that constitutes one of the principal items in the cost of iron. The increase in the value of the coal-lands especially has been enormous, frequently tenfold and over, so that lands which went begging in 1860 have since sold for $500 and $1000 an acre. The largest profits of the Pennsylvania protectionist ring have been made out of the increased value thus given to iron-lands, coal-lands, railroads running between the two, and furnaces and rolling mills. In order to maintain these prices and sell more lands at the figure, it was of course necessary to work the lands and take out the coal. In order to sell the coal it was necessary to bring it to market. To bring it to market required more railroads, the railroads more iron, and the iron more coal. So more coal was mined, and more railroads were built, and more iron was smelted, and more coal was wanted, and the price of coal was kept up pretty well, and the price of coal lands was kept up very well indeed. But it is very evident that the process could not go on forever. And although the ring maintained the duty on coal, which prevented New England from getting it from Nova Scotia, and thereby gave increased coal transportation to the new coal roads; and although the ring gave its whole support with might and main to every corrupt subsidy-jobbing and land-grabbing railroad scheme that promised the least consumption of iron and coal; and although the ring systematically indorsed every scheme for raising money here or in Europe that would ever so remotely add to the consumption of coal ond iron, without regard to its merits in any other respect; yet, in spite of all these ingenious efforts, the time arrived when it became evident that consumption could not possibly continue to increase in the same ratio as production, and prices in 1867 commenced to decline so rapidly and so steadily that in the spring of 1868 they were as low as they had ever been since 1844, with the sole exception of the temporary panic at the outbreak of the war. If the market and the coal-producers had been left to themselves, the inevitable result would have been a further decline in prices, resulting in a compulsory stoppage of works on the mines least favorably situated, and a continuance of work on those whose extremely favorable location enabled them to take coal to market at a profit even at the low prices then ruling. The effect of this suspension of work at one of the mines would naturally have been to depreciate the value of the mine itself materially; and as a large proportion of the mines had been within the last few years purchased by the different railroad companies leading to the mining regions, not, it is said, without some occasional "perquisites" for individual directors, a decline in mining property would have involved a proportionate decline in many leading railroad stocks, and a stoppage of all further sales by the directors aforesaid or by others of valuable mining property to the railroad companies at $1000 and more an acre. It therefore became the object of all parties interested in this neat little combination to prevent the decline in railroad stocks and mining lands by preventing the suspension of work in individual mines, and hence the manœuvres to produce general suspensions whenever required.

In order to prevent the general public from finding out how they have been deceived by these coal-land, iron-land, and railroad and canal companies, all the mines have been kept going, new ones have been opened in quick succession, and enormous new purchases of lands have been made quite recently, in face of the notorious fact that for four years past the production of coal has every year largely exceeded the consumption, and nothing but periodical strikes has saved the entire coal, iron, and railroad ring from hopeless and general bankruptcy. Although last year on a production of thirteen million tons of anthracite there was a surplus, in spite of a suspension averaging from six weeks to over three months, yet in less than eleven months of this year nearly fifteen millions of tons have been mined, producers and dealers everywhere are largely overstocked, and in spite of the suspension now threatening to become general, dealers have been unable to force an advance in prices.

The true state of the case then in this: in order to maintain the present high prices of coal and iron lands and coal and iron railways which are the direct result of the iniquities of our present radical tariff, the Pennsylvania protectionist ring are knowingly trying to maintain a production of coal beyond the wants of consumption, and are trying to throw the burden of the inevitable loss resulting from their course upon the laboring men by forcing them to suspend, and upon the public by forcing up the price of coal. They have twice before succeeded in the same scheme; but this time they will fail. Their proceedings are too well understood to deceive a third time. The attempt to force the price has already signally failed. The suspension of work, we are informed, is likely to prove no better success, the idea of a general strike being very unfavorably considered by a large proportion of the working men. The fate of these schemers will not materially differ from that of the grain speculators, whisky gamblers, and boot and shoe dealers whose history has recently attracted a slight share of public attention. But their fate will meet with a far wider range of public interest, owing to the magnitude of the industries involved and the very large amount of suffering which their collapse would entail. But apart from individual suffering, the public will gain enormously by the approaching end of this monstrous combination. Not that we ever hope to see returned to the people the millions wrung from them under the disguise of a tariff, but that the people may profit by the dear-bought lesson: that in "protecting" an industry they are only raising up a greedy and unscrupulous monopoly. Not that we expect to see a universal or immediate recognition of sound economic principles, but that the time may come before very long when no American journal of respectable pretensions will dare to impose upon its readers such arguments as these:—

"But meanwhile an enlightened protection for American industry will open new markets for coal, and foster those manufacturing enterprises upon which the prosperity of the miner so intimately depends. When the iron and steel, the cotton and woollen stuffs, which we now bring from across the ocean are made within reach of our own mines, we shall have no more complaint of an excessive supply of coal."

PERFORMING PIETY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It has always been for us a subject of devout thankfulness that the New York *Blatherskite* was not published in Judea at that sacred time when suddenly there was with the Angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God and saying "Glory to God in the highest!" The divine song would have been critically commended by some knowing reporter as "a most successful effort," and after besmearing the performance with compliments, the enterprising journalist would have printed the names of all the solo artists, and told us who played upon the harp. But if this profanation has been spared us, there is still the anniversary of the holy Christmas time, when the song of the heavenly host is repeated in our churches, and heads are bowed in humble reverence at the recollection of the great mystery of Bethlehem, and into the midst of the devout assemblage comes the impertinent little man with his note-book, turning the temple of prayer into a public show. To him Christmas is a day when there is much to be seen and much to be written; piety is a rather picturesque performance that calls for picturesque language; the church is a Sunday theatre, where the quality of the performance and the character of the audience alike demand his most careful inspection. On Monday he told the world how we all looked at our prayers, and how we sang our praises, and now and then we was kind enough to decide whether we had a smart man for our pastor. The Church of All Souls is fortunate in a clergyman who possesses "a highly intellectual countenance, which bespeaks the sympathy of his hearers," and whose "eloquence is of the highest." Naturally, therefore, "a fashionable congregation gathered at this temple of liberal Christianity, who were bent on hearing a Christmas sermon." The younger members of this fashionable company of worshippers seem to have amused themselves, according to the *Blatherskite*, with gallantries at the church door, but as soon as the sermon began they were "riveted" by the quiet earnestness and faultless "elocution" of Dr. Bellows. St. Joseph's Church, in the Sixth avenue, is less fashionable, its congregation consisting of "the solid middle class," but even these people were "not wanting in bright happy faces and comfortable, well-to-do exterior." The music seems to have been too fine for any but a first-class congregation. Madame Martinez sang a very sweet soprano solo "with telling effect," and there was a "very exquisite" *Sanctus*, consisting of "light and almost dance music." St. Theresa's Church, in Rutgers street, was more successful than St. Joseph's, for it has "one of the most select congregations in the city," and on Christmas day drew a "highly respectable and fashionable" audience, before which we are happy to say that the service was conducted "with much artistic ability" by the "talented organist of the church," Mr. Gleason, and the Rev. Father Flattery, who, being an orator and accomplished scholar, and not at all an "over-estimated" man, "glided into some beautifully pointed remarks as to the Papacy and its temporalities." At the New England Congregational Church the sermon of the Rev. Merrill Richardson "was replete with all his accustomed impassioned style and copious energy of argument and illustration;" the anthem was "most superbly rendered," and the voluntary was exquisitely played by the accomplished organist. The Church of the Messiah is now the "favorite resort of the fashionable church-goers of Murray Hill," and was crowded by an audience "apparently as zealous and devout as one could wish for," which was gratifying indeed. The "elegant" Fifth Avenue Baptist Church was "filled by the usual fashionable congregation," all of whom were "attired in their sober and comfortable winter garments." The reporter is particular to mention that these garments were worn in consequence of "the pinching, cold, frosty wind"—a statement from which readers will draw their own conclusions. The choir was "very effective;" the prayer was "fervent," and Dr. Armitage, in his masterly sermon, was aglow with eloquence. The worshippers at St. Patrick's Cathedral were probably not fashionable; but Madame Chome sang with so much expression, and the other vocalists displayed such "fine musical ability in their respective parts," that the very highest people in the city might have listened to the entertainment with satisfaction. At St. Vincent Ferrer's the audience was filled with "religious delight," and "for a solemn spectacle on Christmas morning" the performance "could not have been surpassed." "The musical portion of the services reflected much credit upon the organist and his well-trained assistants," the choir being "augmented by additional soloists," and Miss Fissett especially giving a "rendition of Gounod's *Ave Maria* with all the feeling and expression which that beautiful composition requires." At Plymouth Church the festival was celebrated "with anthem and song of appropriate mental and metrical harmony," and with "latitudinarianism of ritualism;" but an unfortunate *faux pas* was committed in setting up a Christmas-tree so tall that its branches "hid the face of Miss Morgan, the new contralto, and other feminine members of the choir." Mr. Zundell's anthem, "for operatic effect, could scarcely have been surpassed." "One of the choruses was strongly suggestive of 'The Whisper Chorus' in 'Les Brigands.'" The tenor and soprano "distinguished themselves, and, taking into consideration the zero condition of the atmosphere, may be said to be in excellent voice." Passing over briefly the reports of the proceedings at St. Charles Borromeo's Church, where the music "went" effectively, but the reverend preacher "was frequently inaudible, lowering his voice at the ends of sentences;" at St. Peter's in Barclay street, where Professor Pecher almost made the organ speak under his masterly manipulation," and Mrs. Easton sang "with genuine pathos and scholarly finish," and the choir generally "gave the grand music of the mass a devotional interpretation and a truly artistic rendition;" the Baptist Church in Jamaica where "the Rev. A. Stewart Walsh preached a highly oratorical sermon;" and St. Peter's in Jersey City, where "the music was characteristic of St. Peter's, which, in this respect, is second to no church in the entire State"—we come to the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, who is "logical, original, and at times startling," and "attracts to the foot of his rostrum the intellectual and liberal classes of the people." The exercises conducted by this divine on Christmas day embraced "Rich, Rare, and Racy Reminiscences of Religion," and "the beautiful and thoroughly trained soprano of whom the congregation is so proud" sang Handel's "Come unto Him" so well that "there was an almost irresistible tendency among the hearers to applaud."

We have a sincere compassion for any man who can read this vulgar profanation of holy things without anger and disgust. If there is any moment when we ought to be safe from the intrusion of *The Blatherskite* reporter it is when we are saying our prayers. If there is any occupation which ought to be exempt from his silly compliments and nonsensical criticism, it is the occupation of singing the divine praises. It is no answer to this to say that church musicians are paid professional artists, for in theory they are not engaged to exhibit their professional abilities in church, and if practically they are performers rather than worshippers, that is an affair of their own with which we have nothing to do. Reporting sermons is useful; if they can do good to a few hundred listeners, they can do much more good to a hundred thousand readers; but this horrible business of criticising prayers and praises, and discussing the dress, behavior, and "fashionable" standing of people engaged in the most solemn actions of their lives, is an evidence of demoralized sentiment in the community. There is no spot where the privacy of the individual ought to be more strictly respected than in the church.

THE ITALIAN CAPITAL.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is a sort of glamour inseparable from the popular idea respecting Rome, which, at first blush, seems to justify the selection of that city as the future seat of government for the Kingdom of Italy. The very name calls up a train of recollections and associations to every mind such as cluster around and cling to no other city in the world. The scholar, the artist, the antiquarian, the traveller, the enthusiast, each and all alike, has a place in his memory which is, so to speak, a shrine, whereat he almost worships some cherished relic of classic or Christian Rome. And in their choice of a capital it was natural that the eyes of the King and people of Italy should turn toward the seven-hilled city with a fondness no less marked than that which fills the breast of the cosmopolite. But Rome itself has drawbacks which must detract from its attractiveness as a central seat of governing power.

In the first place, Rome is notoriously insalubrious as a place of residence. Such has been the reputation of the city for centuries, and no lapse of time appears to have wrought any perceptible change for the better. From the days of Horace, Cicero, and Livy—in whose writings may be found allusions to its unhealthiness—down to the visits of the most recent traveller, Rome has been uniformly portrayed as a place dangerous alike to native and foreigner, to resident and visitor. The malaria would inevitably prove a disagreeable, if not a dangerous, drawback to all comfort and all enjoyment, in a capital whose political attractions must necessarily soon crowd its streets and houses with persons for the most part strangers to the climate, and thus the more exposed to that terrible fever which even the oldest resident is continually obliged to guard against. It is the custom to say that, were the surrounding country put under cultivation, the malaria would disappear. This is by no means certain, even if the experiment were tried; and that any systematic, thorough trial is likely to be made, nothing in the history of the country or in the character of the population gives us much assurance. At all events, it may be deemed probable that too many other subjects and enterprises will occupy the King and his courtiers for some time to come, to allow of much attention being paid to the vital questions of health and life.

The long-continued occupancy and control of Rome by a hybrid power, in which the religious and the secular were in no sense symmetrically combined, has contributed to fasten upon the citizenship a general condition of demoralization which cannot augur well for the engraftment thereupon of a royal court and the unbridled secularities (not to say corruption), belonging to it. Two or three generations must pass away before the old traditions and long-settled conventionalisms of the "Holy City" can be expected to fade sufficiently for the establishment there of a homogeneous and harmonious capital. The questions of defense, commerce, convenience of access, incitement to enterprise and progress, and local sentiment also, naturally have a part in determining the wise selection of a permanent seat of government; and as answered by the choice of Rome, the response cannot seem wholly satisfactory to thoughtful men.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
11 1 2m Treasurer.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building No. 400 WALNUT Street,

DECEMBER 23, 1870.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.

An election of Twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

ALEXANDER W. WISTER,
12 23 fmwTt Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STRETS PASSENSER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.

The annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Southeast corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets, (entrance on Carpenter street,) on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

D. BOYER BROWN,
12 23 fmw6t* Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An election for twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WILLIAM S. I. BLANCHARD,
12 24 tJ9 Secretary.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ INCOME TAX ON BOND INTEREST.—Protests from bondholders, from whose interest the income tax is deducted, for sale as below. Price 5 cents.

Parties collecting interest on January 1 will find it worth their while to serve these protests on corporations which deduct the income tax from the interest of coupons due. For sale at

F. L. MOORE'S, No. 613 WALNUT Street,
11 23 6t and *Legal Gazette Office*, No. 607 SANSOM.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M.

WM. H. WEBB,
12 15 tjan 9 Secretary.

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT Street.

The Board of Directors of the St. Nicholas Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable on January 3, 1871. The transfer books will be closed from December 24 to January 3, 1871.

R. JOHNSTON, Treasurer.
PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1870. 12 21 9t

☞ AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, southeast corner of Fourth.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Thirteen Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office on MONDAY, January 2, 1871, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.

12 21 10t JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

12 17 J9 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

FLOYD H. WHITE,
12 19 tJ9 Assistant Secretary.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

12 12 mwf t j 10 P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.
T. T. T.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE IRON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf[] No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE KEYSTONE STATE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE ANTHRACITE BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two million dollars.

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE NATIONAL BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 911 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to ten million dollars.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER.

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mwf

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 16 4wf

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,

are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 tf

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, LA.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, January 3, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, December ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 7, at 8 A. M.

The PIONEER will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 7.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The RATTLESNAKE will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday December 28, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, January 4.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, January 7, at 7 A. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 24, at 12 noon, and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold.		Payable in currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$3
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,

Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 1 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4 tf

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

CORDAGE, ETC.

WEAVER & CO.,

ROPE MANUFACTURERS

AND

SHIP CHANDLERS,

No. 99 North WATER Street and

No. 28 North WHARVES, Philadelphia.

ROPE AT LOWEST BOSTON AND NEW YORK PRICES. 4 1

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.

EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.

Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

SAXON GREEN

NEVER FADES.

8 1 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO P

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The four-story woollen mill of Messrs. Dennis Anderson & Co., in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, was destroyed by fire on Saturday afternoon.

—An adjourned meeting of the Oystermen's Society was held last evening at Bardsley's Hall, Pine street, near Sixteenth, for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the passage of a bill prohibiting all oyster wagons from standing on the streets of the city. After a free discussion on the merits of the bill, an adjournment took place until next Tuesday evening.

—The Finance Committee of Councils last evening approved of Jacob Myers and Chas. Siner as sureties of Assistant Commissioner of Highways William Rittenhouse. The committee agreed to report in favor of several appropriations asked for by City Commissioners, to wit, to pay fees of Clerk of Quarter Sessions; also, for services of Board of Aldermen in connection with the special election, and for stationery for the members, $400 in amount; also, an appropriation of $1500 to pay damages for the opening of Fifth street, near Lehigh avenue.

—An inquest was held yesterday in the case of Matthew Simple, who died on Saturday last, at the Pennsylvania Hospital, from a beating received on the night of Thursday, December 8th. A verdict was rendered "that the deceased, Matthew Simple, came to his death by violence (blows on the head), inflicted by Alfred Riley, on Davis street, near Vine, on the night of the 8th of December, 1870." The prisoner (Riley) was committed to answer.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, ETC.—M. Thomas & Sons sold the following real estate and stocks, at noon yesterday, at the Philadelphia Exchange:—

32 shares Central Transportation Co.	$50
1 share Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.	$50
50 shares Lehigh Crane Iron Co., par $50	$50
550 shares Amygdaloid Mining Co.	20 cts.
1 Season Ticket Arch Street Theatre	$11 75
37 shares Northern Liberties Gas Co.	$27 50
1 share Philadelphia Library Co.	$50
5 shares Mercantile Library Co.	$6
166 shares McClintockville Petroleum Co.	55 cts.
70 shares Baker Silver Mining Co. of Colorado, par $100	$5
Judgment Bond for $1800	$1300
PINE, No. 930—Store and Dwelling	$6100

GROUND RENTS—One at $18 per annum, $240; $20 do., $250; $20 do., $250; $20 do,, $250; $88 do., $1160.

Domestic Affairs.

—The Columbia river is closed by ice.

—The wife of Secretary Belknap is so ill that it is thought she cannot recover.

—Secretary Bontwell has authorized the payment of the January interest without rebate from to-day.

—On Monday an unusually large number of fires occurred throughout the United States and the Canadas.

—The Department of State has not yet prepared instructions for Minister Schenck on the "Alabama" claims.

—The latest advices from Georgia make it appear that that State has gone Democratic by about thirty-five or forty thousand majority.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR—REPORTED COMMENCEMENT OF THE PARIS BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Dec. 27—Midnight.—The French army of the north is at Arras, having evacuated Corbie, Albert and Ascheux. Bismarck, in a note to the Austrian Cabinet, calls its attention to the reorganization of Germany, and trusts that the treaty of Prague will not interfere with her development.

(Arras is thirty milles north from Amiens, and intermediate between Amiens and Lisle.)

The *Shipping Gazette*, which at first doubted, now admits the truth of the report concerning the treatment of British vessels in the Seine by the Prussians, and declares that the Government must instantly demand an explanation and redress from Prussia.

The *Standard* of to-day, in an editorial reviewing the work of Dr. Francis Lieber on arbitration, expresses his opinion that, in the consideration of the political as well as legal aspects of the question, a royal umpire is preferable to any faculty of law.

A delegation of the inhabitants of Luxemburg to-day presented to Prince Henry a patriotic address. The Prince, in reply, expressed confidence in their loyalty to defend the rights of the Duchy. He had faith in the justice of their cause and the loyalty of the signers of the treaty of 1867.

Gladstone has published a letter indignantly denying the report of his conversion to Romanism.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—(Special to New York *World*.)—A Versailles despatch of December 23 says a scheme to assassinate the King, Von Moltke, and Bismarck was discovered there a day or two before. A number of strangers arrived in the city on Wednesday, when the gates were closed, and all citizens ordered to remain in their houses on pain of death. Patrols then searched every place, and arrested 200 persons, of whom seventy were armed with guns and pistols.

The Manchester *Guardian* of to-morrow will contain a statement that King William and the Princess Royal of Prussia have written to Queen Victoria that they were opposed to the marriage of the Princess Louisa with the Marquis of Lorne. The Queen in reply was vehement, and she told them to mind their own business. The incident has materially changed the feelings of the court toward Germany.

VERSAILLES, Dec. 27.—At a grand review of 20,000 national guards, held here on Monday, Cremieux presented flags to several regiments, and made a speech, in which he assured the soldiers that the republic would surely save France. The officers and men were all enthusiastic in their views for the republic, and as they passed the residence of the American Consul gave utterance to hearty demonstrations of friendship to the people of the United States.

A despatch from Susa announces that the Alps were pierced through yesterday, and that the workmen from both ends of the mountain tunnel joined in congratulations upon the completion of the great work.

DRESDEN, Dec. 27.—A despatch from the commanding general of the Saxon troops before Paris announces that the bombardment of Fort Avron commenced to-day. This fortification is the most advanced of the French outworks east of Paris, and commands Mount Avron, a considerable elevation six miles from the city walls.

[Note—The works on Mount Avron have been erected since the war commenced, and do not compriee any part of the original defenses of Paris.]

THE GRAND LODGE OF PENNA., A. Y. M.

INSTALLATION OF OFFICERS AND APPOINTMENTS FOR THE MASONIC YEAR.

Yesterday being St. John's Day, the ceremony of installing the officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., took place at the Masonic Temple, Chesnut street, above Seventh. The following officers of the Grand Lodge were duly installed in their respective stations in ancient and solemn form:—Robert A. Lamberton, R. W. G. M.; Samuel C. Perkins, R. W. D. G. M.; Alfred R. Potter, R. W. S. G. W.; Robert Clark, R. W. J. G. W.; Peter Williamson, R. W. G. T.; John Thomson, R. W. G. S.

Trustees of the Grand Lodge Charity Fund—Joseph S. Riley, J. Laudenslager, George Griscom, John Wilson, Sr., Daniel Brittain.

Trustees of the Girard Bequest—Samuel H. Perkins, James Hutchinson, Charles M. Prevost, George Thomson, Jacob Bennett.

The Right Worshipful Grand Master then made the following appointments for the present Masonic year:—

Grand Chaplains—Revs. John Chambers, William Suddards, R. H. Pattison, George W. Maclaughlin, Robert T. Roach, R. H. Allen, and William G. Robinson, of Philadelphia. In addition to these there were other Grand Chaplains selected to represent other sections of the State.

Senior Grand Deacon, Andrew Robeno, Jr.; Junior Grand Deacon, Joseph H. Boswell; Grand Stewards, William Noble, S. A. Ridgeway; Grand Marshal, George W. Wood; Grand Sword Bearer, James Simpson; Grand Pursuivant, Charles R. Shantz; Grand Tyler, Charles Schnider.

Committee on Finance—J. H. Michener, Samuel Floyd, William H. Eagle, James Herdman, John C. Yeager.

Committee on Appeals—James Page, Henry M. Phillips, Richard Vaux, Conrad B. Day, Henry M. Dechert.

Committee on Correspondence—R. J. Fisher, Christopher Little, S. E. Ancona, Robert A. Packer, Wilson McCandless.

Committee on By-Laws—J. Alexander Simpson, J. L. Hutchinson, G. W. Brewer, B. F. Custer, James R. Barber.

Committee on Landmarks—William Barger, Peter Williamson, L. H. Scott, with the Right Worshipful Grand Master and Right Worshipful Deputy Grand Master.

Committee on Printing—Wm. J. Kelly, E. Cornman, Thaddeus Stearne, P. A. B. Widener, W. Strickland.

Hall Committee—John Bolt, Charles H. Kingston, M. Richard Muckle, Thos. Brown, Alfred C. Stulb.

Building Committee, New Masonic Temple—R. W. D. G. M. Samuel C. Perkins, James C. Adams, Daniel Brittain, Thomas Brown, Henry J. White, Jacob Laudenslager, Chas. H. Kingston, Joseph L. Stichter, with the R. W. G. M., S. G. W., and J. G. W.)

Trustees of the Building Fund—James Page, John Thompson, J. N. Piersol, Francis Blackburne.

The R. W. G. Secretary appointed J. Alexander Simpson Deputy Grand Secretary.

THE PLAINS.

THE NEW INDIAN GOVERNMENT.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Reports just received from the Indian Territory show that the Ockmulgee Council, convened under the treaty of 1866, is rapidly perfecting a satisfactory organization for the Indian nations living in the territory west of Arkansas. Twelve nations are represented, the principal of whom are the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Osages. The Creeks have not sent delegates.

These delegates, fifty-three in number, represent a population of about 41,000, while the total civilized population is not less than 54,000. The nomadic tribes not represented, but living within the boundaries, number about 9000 souls. The Council have agreed to form a sort of Federal Government, in which all the tribes shall be represented. Commissioner Parker, in addressing the Council, said that it was the wish of the Government that they should form a protective confederacy, republican in character, for the government of the tribes within the Indian Territory.

A United States Court would be established among them, and it was expected that a delegate would be admitted to Congress. A resolution was passed inviting the Plain tribes, the Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Kiowas, etc., to join in the proposed federation, and urging them strongly to remain at peace with the whites. The council was at work, at date of last despatches, preparing a constitution, and in spite of some differences, the Cherokees having in part withdrawn, the proceedings are entirely satisfactory.

THE NEW YORK GERMAN FAIR.

Letter from Queen Augusta.

Queen Augusta of Prussia has written the following letter to the editor of the journal published at the German Ladies' Fair in New York:

BERLIN, Dec. 1, 1870.—To Dr. Victor Precht, New York:—I have received with true emotion the newspapers recording the proceedings of the fair which the Germans in New York had instituted with such marked success for the benefit of the wounded and the relatives of our brave army, and express to you my sincere thanks for having transmitted the same. In these grave times all bars of space, all differences of rank and confession, fall. All Germans feel as one great family, and are inspired by one idea—the thought of the welfare of the dear Fatherland. AUGUSTA.

—Chicago has a new court house, upon the building of which a sum of $416,767 56 has already been expended.

—The Providence *Press* insinuates that the Crispins are the only strikers who maintain their principles to the "last."

—The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum officials are sore tried at present in their efforts to find accommodation for 600 patients.

—Although the town of Berkeley, Massachusetts, contains only 800 inhabitants, its female residents have earned $6000 during the year a straw-sewing.

—Montreal, Canada, is in hopes that the Provincial Parliament will pass a bill during the present session giving it the right to lay out a public park.

—Governor Claflin was seriously ill last week. On some days his physicians did not permit any of his friends to visit him, but on Saturday he was much better.

—A boy named Cooke, who had gone into a stable to rest near Calvert, Texas, quite recently, was mistaken for a wild beast by an affrighted brother, and his brains blown out with a shot-gun.

—Mrs. Eliza Leeson, a native of Canada, died recently in the Almshouse at Hartford, Conn., in her one hundred and eleventh year. Her father, at his death, had completed his one hundred and twelfth year.

—The New York State Veterans of the War of 1812 are to meet in convention at Rochester on the 9th of January, for the purpose of taking steps to collect the money awarded to them by the Legislature.

—The Alumni of Yale residing in the West assembled in Chicago a few nights ago at their fourth annual dinner, and proclaimed that there was much need of more young blood in the corporation of the venerable university.

—A convention of planters will assemble at Jackson, Miss., on the 23d of next month, with the object of devising some general plan of co-operation for the correction of the abuses which have impaired the efficiency of the labor system of the State.

—Frank P. Proud, a dangerous individual, who has been locked up at Burlington, Vt., for some days past, on a charge of having attempted to fire the city, has written to the *Free Press* to say that "the way of the transgressor is hard," and to belittle himself for the "base and unskillful, not to say idiotic way," in which he tried to accomplish the destruction of life and property.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 23	MOON SETS	11 35
SUN SETS	4 40	HIGH WATER	6 35

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, J. PRICE WETHERILL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Batavia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 3
C. of B. Ayres	London	New York	Dec. 6
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 7
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Samaria	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Dec. 13
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
C. of Merida	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Dec. 16

FOR EUROPE.

Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Dec. 31
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 31
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Deutschland	Bremen	New York	Dec. 17
Parthian	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 17
C. of Limerick	Liverpool	New York v. H.	Dec. 17
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 17

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Cleopatra	New York	Havana	Dec. 29
Tybee	New York	St. Domingo	Dec. 29
Norwich	New York	Port-au-Prince	Dec. 30
C. of Washton.	New York	Hong Kong	Dec. 31
Cuba	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Dec. 31
J. W. Everman	Philadelphia	Charleston	Dec. 31
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan. 3
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan. 7

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, Wilmington, N. C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. P. Ohl.

Schr General Grant, Colburn, Crisfield, Md., Collins & Co.

Schr David Collins, Townsend, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Tonawanda, Barrett, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, rice, etc., and passengers to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers:—J. Monahan, A. R. Christy, J. McCarthy, and C. P. Foster.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 27—A. M.—In harbor this A.M., bark Flora, Ramith, 126 days from Girgenti; brig Herald, Hanson, from Havana; brig Velocity, and 10 schooners.

5 P. M.—A Danish ship passed in at 4 P. M., too far off to make out her number; also, a herm. brig. The vessels in the harbor remain unchanged. Wind S. S. W. Thermometer, 31.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, hence via Havana, crossed the bar, inward bound, below New Orleans, at 8 A. M. 27th inst. She will leave New Orleans on Sunday morning on her return.

Steamer Panther, Mills, from Portland, with headings, bound to Philadelphia, put into New York 26th inst. for a harbor. Had heavy N. N. winds and snow squalls until off Absecom; from thence strong headwinds, it blowing a gale S. S. W.

Br. brig Fearless, Young, from London for Philadelphia, is stated per cable telegram, dated 23d inst., to have been in collision with Br. ship Corona, from London for Melbourne, 40 miles off Beachy Head, and so badly damaged that she was abandoned in a sinking condition. The Fearless registered 255 tons, was built at Granville, N. S., in 1861, and hailed from Ardrossan.

Br. brig Annie Jane, Mullchaey, at New York from St. Johns, N. F., reports:—Dec. 18, lat. 39 27, long. 62, passed Br. brig Sharon, of Trury, N. S., from New York for Constantinople, with foretopsail and topgallant yards gone, waterlogged, and abandoned.

Captain R. Cleaves, of Kennebunk, has taken the contract of removing the cargo of the steamer Clotilde, ashore on Wells' Beach, at a salvage of 25 per cent. of the value of all saved, and 33⅓ per cent. of the vessel, if she is got off all right. The vessel and cargo to be delivered at Portland. The cargo is carried ashore, conveyed over the hillock of sand thence to Wells' River, where schrs load it for Portland. Captain Cleaves saved 45 tons of the cargo during the first day's operations.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. rp5

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to

21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 41

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Le-coultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street below Chesnut.

FURNACES, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

FRED T. MECKE. H. J. DEAS

H. J. DEAS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Warm Air Furnaces

AND

Cooking Ranges,

Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.

No. 111 North SEVENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA. [9 22 thstu6mrp

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TO CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Building a Public School-house in the Twenty-seventh Ward," will be received by the undersigned, at the Office S. E. corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until FRIDAY, January 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for building a Public School-house, on a lot of ground situate on the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, in the Twenty-seventh ward, said school-house to be built in accordance with the plans of L. H. ESLLER, Superintendent of School Buildings, to be seen at the office of the Board of Public Education.

No bids will be considered unless accompanied by a certificate from the City Solicitor that the provisions of an ordinance, approved May 25, 1860, have been complied with.

The contract will be awarded only to known master builders.

By order of the Committee on Property.

H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

12 22 4t

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Annual Appropriation to the City Commissioners.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be authorized and directed to make the following transfers in the annual appropriation to the City Commissioners for the year 1870, viz.:—

From Item 11. To pay twenty officers of the Court of Quarter Sessions, seven hundred dollars.

To Item 14. To pay grand jurors, one hundred dollars.

To Item 15. To pay witness fees, three hundred dollars.

To Item 18. For meals for jurors, two hundred dollars.

To Item 74. To pay for copying militia enrollment list, fifty dollars.

To Item 75. To pay for copying militia enrollment book, fifty dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

12 28 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To make an Appropriation to Pay the Funded Debt of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January 1, 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and ninety-four thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars and twenty-three cents ($294,454 23) be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, for the purpose of paying from time to time, as the same may be claimed, the funded debt of the city maturing January 1, 1871. And warrants for the payment of said appropriation shall be drawn by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in favor of the City Treasurer, upon the presentation of the certificates of loan as the same are paid by him. And he is hereby authorized to pay the said certificates of loan on presentation.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

12 28 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Annual Appropriation to the Department of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph for the Year 1870.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be authorized and directed to make the following transfers in the appropriation to the Department of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph for the year 1870, viz.:—

From Item 8. For painting telegraph poles, seventy-one dollars and fifty cents, to Item 7 for incidental expenses.

From Item 3. For repairs, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, to Item 5 for batteries and acids.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

12 28 1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize Certain Transfers in the Annual Appropriation to the Receiver of Taxes.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be authorized and directed to make the following transfers in the appropriation to Receiver of Taxes for 1870, approved March 1, 1870, viz.:—

From item 8, for advertising liens of taxes, four hundred and twenty-one dollars and six cents.

To item 6, for printing bills, notices and advertising, three hundred dollars.

To item 7, for incidental expenses, one hundred and twenty-one dollars and six cents.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

12 28 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize a Temporary Loan.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Treasurer be and he is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the city of Philadelphia such sums of money as may be necessary to meet the current demands of the City Treasury, not exceeding in the aggregate six hundred thousand dollars, and redeemable at or within four months from the date of such loans, for which sums so borrowed certificates of city debt shall issue in the form prescribed in existing ordinances, bearing interest at the rate of not exceeding six per centum per annum, and which shall be transferable in the same manner as other certificates of the city debt.

LOUIS WAGNER President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

12 28 1t

RESOLUTION

To Make a Certain Transfer in the Appropriation of the Board of Revision of Taxes.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfer in the appropriation of the Board of Revision of Taxes, approved December 29, 1869, as follows:—

From Item 11, (Making annual assessment) the sum of one hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-five cents ($174 75).

To Item 2. To pay for advertising notice of appeal to tax-payers.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART, Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

12 28 1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay Jurors and Miscellaneous Expenses of the Several Courts.

Section 1. The Select and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of ten hundred and fifty dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the following items in the appropriation to the City Commissioners for the expenses of the year 1870, approved January 5, 1870, viz.:—

To item 5 to pay jurors of the District Court, seven hundred and fifty dollars.

To item 27, for miscellaneous expenses of the several courts, three hundred dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

12 28 1t

AN ORDINANCE

Authorizing the Payment of Part of the Retained Percentages, East Cohocksink Sewer.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief Engineer and Surveyor be and is hereby authorized and directed to issue an estimate upon the contract for constructing the East Cohocksink Sewer, in amount equal to one-half the sum retained upon estimate of date, December 1, 1870. The same to be in regular course of payment for work done upon the said sewer.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twentieth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

12 28 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Increase the Salary of the Chief of Police, Fire Marshal, Register of the Water Department, and Chief Clerk of the City Treasurer.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That from and after the first day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (1871) the annual salary of the Chief of Police shall be two thousand five hundred dollars; of the Fire Marshal two thousand dollars, and of the Register of the Water Department two thousand five hundred dollars, and of the Chief Clerk in the Department of the City Treasurer two thousand dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

12 28 1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to Pay Police Magistrates for the Year 1870.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of nineteen hundred and ten dollars and forty cents be and the same is hereby appropriated for the purpose of paying the respective Police Magistrates the amount of costs received by them and paid into the City Treasury during the year 1870.

Warrants to be drawn by the Mayor.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN, Clerk of Common Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

12 28 1t

CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

JOSEPH BECKHAUS,

No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,

ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,

Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS

CARRIAGES.

NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landaulettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Barouches, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS, PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3, 1870.

Proposals will be received at the Office of the President of the Commission, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street, until December 31, 1870, for the following materials and labor:—

1. For excavations for cellars, drains, ducts, foundations, etc., per cubic yard.
2. For concrete foundations, per cubic foot.
3. For foundation stone, several kinds, laid per perch of twenty-five feet, measured in the walls.
4. For hard bricks per thousand, delivered at Broad and Market street during the year 1871.
5. For undressed granite per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
6. For undressed marble per cubic foot, specifying the kind.
7. For rolled iron beams (several sizes), per lineal yard of given weight.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all of the proposals.

Further information can be obtained by applying to the President of the Board, or to the Architect, John McArthur, Jr., at his office, No. 208 S. SIXTH Street.

Proposals must be sealed, and will be received until 5 o'clock of the day mentioned, but will not be opened until after the decision of the Court on the petition for an injunction now pending.

By order of the Commission.

JOHN RICE, President.

CHAS. R. ROBERTS, Secretary. 11 5

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—No. 255 MARKET STREET.—FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE.

Apply to C. D. RITCHIE, A. E. WIEGAND, 12 29 tuths4t* No. 568 WALNUT Street.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE ON LIBERAL terms, favorably situated, plenty of Clay, latest improvements, large run of custom. Inquire No. 115 S. FRONT STREET. 12 23 12t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

RARE CHANCE,

STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.

Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE BEGINS AT 7½. FOR THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 28,
Dion Boucicault's new romantic Irish Drama,
THE RAPPAREE;
OR, THE TREATY OF LIMERICK.
Scenery, Costumes, and everything from the models furnished by the author. Scenery by George Heilge, Mechanism by Arthur Wright, Appointments by E. Woods, Costumes by Mrs. Ricker, Music by Simon Hassler.
To commence each evening with the Farce of THE RENDEZVOUS.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING,
in the Thrilling Domestic Drama of the TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE as.....Bob Brierly
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE as.....Emily St. Evremond
Mr. Jos. E. Nagle, his first appearance, as Hawkshaw
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1211 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ½ to 8 o'clock.
CHRISTMAS WEEK—"OURS."
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
the great Military Drama,
OURS,
with all its grand effects, march of the troops, etc.
By Mrs. John Drew and Company.
Last Ours Matinee on SATURDAY.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FAMILY NIGHT EVERY FRIDAY,
On which occasions the entertainment will be conducted upon the same principle as the Saturday Matinee. Refreshments will not be allowed in the Theatre, and everything will be arranged to amuse and delight a Family Audience.

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of
HUSH A BYE BABY;
OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS.
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
COME AND BE HAPPY, COME AND BE GAY,
COME, AND SEE BLITZ, BOBBY, and BIRDS PLAY.
SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON.
100
ATTRACTIONS.
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½.
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 12 27 4t

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
AMY LLOYD'S FEMALE MINSTRELS.
12 27 6t

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—GERMANIA ORchestra Matinees every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3½. Tickets, 50 cents. Packages of 4 for $1. 12 2

THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed an shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,
IN THEIR
New Marble Fire-proof Building,
Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.
Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne,	Alexander Henry,
Clarence H.

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1870.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE TRUE ROAD TO REFORM.

THE beneficent labors of William Welsh of this city in purging the Indian Department, in unearthing the frauds which it has so long sanctioned, in dissecting the vouchers given to rich contractors, and in exposing extortions practised upon the aborigines, cannot be too highly praised; and it is deeply to be regretted that all other departments of the National, State, and city governments cannot be overlooked in a similar manner by intelligent, industrious, and incorruptible citizens. We would like to see daylight poured in upon the Navy Department, so that the public can be told plainly how many useless loafers are on its pay-rolls receiving enormous salaries. The War Department should be examined critically by keen and candid eyes ready to expose abuses which, though apparently sanctioned by custom, are nevertheless grossly unjust. The whole machinery of Congress, too, and the practical workings of legislation, if they could be laid bare to the public eye, would furnish a lamentable spectacle and intensify the public demand for reform. And if, in addition to the exposure of the mass of rottenness that exists perpetually at Washington, acute observers would depict with bold and faithful hands the wrong-doings at Harrisburg and the peccadilloes of Philadelphia officials, the people would be amazed at the impotence, corruption, extravagance, and rascality of many of their servants. What is needed is that different men should each take up some one of a hundred different departments in a patient and persevering spirit like that displayed by Mr. Welsh in his investigations of the Indian Department, and publish the results fearlessly to the world. We have lost faith in Congressional or Legislative committees of investigation. They rarely act efficiently unless they have some partisan purpose to serve, and they only disclose as much of the truth as serves their immediate ends. The nation is getting more and more into the position of a rich housekeeper whose servants combine to deceive and defraud him; and if the Republic is to be defended and purified, it must be by men who are above partisan ambition.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE magnificent enterprise which will open up to civilization our Northwestern territory, with all its wealth of arable lands, minerals, timber, and wonderfully salubrious climate, is being rapidly pushed forward, and it will be but a short time before the Northern Pacific Railroad will be completed, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans united by another band of iron. The work on the eastern end of this road is progressing at the rate of two miles a day, and by the time spring opens the engineers will be ready for the workmen to commence upon the western or Pacific end, and during the spring, summer, and fall the grading and track-laying will go on as fast as possible. In the meantime, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, having in view the importance of developing as rapidly as possible the country through which their main line will pass, are taking active measures to make important connections and to locate branch lines that will make the Northern Pacific the centre of a network of railways. To this end they have already purchased the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, three hundred miles of which are finished and in prosperous operation in one of the finest sections of Minnesota, and other equally valuable connections have been made and other branch roads projected which will enable the company to command the entire trade of the Northwest, as well as to furnish the shortest route between the Atlantic States and the Pacific, and with their steamship connections between Europe and China and Japan.

The Northern Pacific Railroad will reduce the distance between the great lakes and the Pacific Ocean by 600 miles, and consequently the distance between Philadelphia and New York by the same number. Even more important than this is the fact that this road will lessen the distance between London and China by at least 1400 miles. Such an advantage as this is of itself enough to assure the prosperity of the road, for in these days of rapid communications time is money in the most literal sense, and the line that offers the greatest facilities for the rapid transportation of goods will certainly command the trade of the world.

The lack of railroad communication has hitherto prevented the northwestern section of our territory from being settled as rapidly as some others, and yet all who have explored it unite in praises of its fertility, its mineral wealth, and its remarkably salubrious climate. The latitude is about the same as that of Northern New York and New England, but a variety of causes have contributed to render the climate much more healthful and invigorating than that of our Northeastern States. In fact, everything appears to have contributed to make this the garden-spot of the United States, and the improving hand of man is alone needed to make the desert blossom like the rose. The Northern Pacific Railroad will aid in developing this magnificent section of country in a manner that would be impossible without the facilities that a transcontinental line and its connections will afford, and enterprising settlers are already making their way along the line of the road and establishing homesteads that in a few years will be splendid estates. The plans adopted by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company for the encouragement of permanent settlers are exceedingly liberal, and there is no doubt that they will aid materially in filling up the whole Northwest with a thrifty and intelligent population. The Northern Pacific Railroad is a great national enterprise, and it is being advanced under such unusually favorable auspices that its success is absolutely certain. Its bonds are therefore worthy of more than usual attention from capitalists who wish to make safe and profitable investments. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., No. 114 South Third street, the fiscal agents of the Northern Pacific Railroad, now offer for sale at par and accrued interest the first mortgage land grant gold bonds of the road. Both the principal and interest of these bonds are payable in American gold coin, the principal at the end of thirty years, and the interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent., half-yearly, on the first of January and the first of July. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the railroad and the Government land grant, and the general mortgage is recorded in the office of the Secretary of the Interior at Washington, the trustees being Messrs. Jay Cooke and J. Edgar Thomson. For those who wish to make safe, profitable, and permanent investments, no securities in the market offer more advantages than these bonds, and we commend them to the favorable notice of all who wish to put their money where it will be secure, and at the same time yield a handsome profit.

Two of the prominent Democratic politicians of New York have recently made, in an ostentatious manner, large gifts to the poor of that city, William M. Tweed, head sachem of Tammany Hall, contributing $50,000 and Sheriff O'Brien $25,000. It is decidedly better that these gifts should be made than that the fortunes amassed by the donors through their political successes should be devoted wholly to selfish purposes; but if the whole truth were told, we suspect that Tweed and O'Brien would rank with that class of operators who put a penny in the urn of poverty and take out a shilling. Tweed has accumulated an enormous fortune by a series of speculations which are all based on his partisan influence, and after selling the people out wholesale he can well afford to retail relief among his henchmen. O'Brien, as Sheriff of New York, has received as salary twenty times as much as his services were worth, and he would only render strict justice if he paid back to the people nineteen-twentieths instead of a mere tithe of his over-pay. The American people are being devoured by their politicians, who habitually barter away their property and their rights; and while the partial restitutions which are occasionally made are creditable things in their way, the great wrong consists in the toleration or creation of innumerable opportunities for the enrichment of partisan adventurers.

WE receive many communications asking why Ahern is not arraigned and tried for fomenting a riot at the meeting of the Return Judges in last October. The evidence adduced against him certainly furnishes probable cause of action, and his imputed offense strikes at the very foundation of social order. Yet months after months pass by without an attempt being made to summon him before a jury of twelve good and lawful men. Who is to blame for this neglect?

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—A recent cable telegram states that Prince Charles of Roumania has called the attention of the great powers to the fact that his position, as settled by the treaty of Paris, is no longer tenable. The necessity for this appeal is shown in the following letter from a correspondent at Bucharest, who writes under date of November 30:—"The first news of Gortschakoff's evil designs was telegraphed here to the Prince as early as the 8th inst. Some very important message arrived, and the result was the immediate departure of his representative to his post at Constantinople, to press further on the Turks the necessity of forwarding troops here, and this though they were refused four months ago, when 60,000 were asked for; but in the present state of Roumania the fact of Turkish troops entering at one end would cause the Russians to enter at the other, and the Wallachian would become a sandwich, and the result would be that the name 'Roumania,' which was painted on the map of Europe at the treaty of Paris, would be obliterated. The Roumanians talk of a very large army of, they say, over 80,000 men, but as yet I have been unable to find 40,000, and I have been here three years; but if Roumania is still a province of Turkey, or under her protection—as she virtually is by her paying every year the tribute—how can Turkey refuse to send troops here? One thing, though, I am quite convinced of, and that is, if Russia lands a large force on the shores of Bulgaria, nothing on earth will induce the Roumanian troops to cross the Danube to help to expel them, and Roumania will then declare herself free and independent, and the Prince will take the title of King. Whatever happens here Roumania must always recover and appear on the stage of Europe again stronger than ever—firstly, from her position on the high road from London to Bombay by railway, the Danube washing 800 miles of her coast; and secondly, because she is more civilized than any part of the East. Where else will you find such roads and iron bridges—as the Russians will find if they come here—as between Yasy and Bucharest, or such a line of railway as from Bucharest to Giurgevo? In the East there is only one malady from which Roumania suffers, and that is her constant change of ministers. In three years I have seen forty-five."

FRANCE AND THE POPE.—A recent cable telegram states that M. Gambetta has announced to the Pope his desire that France shall terminate the Concordat, in order to effect the entire separation of Church and State in France. The separation of the Church and State in France mainly involves the abrogation of the Concordat or agreement entered into between the French and Papal courts at the time of the Restoration, by which it was stipulated that the Roman Catholic bishops and clergy in France should receive salaries from the Government, while on the part of the Papal Court it was agreed that no bull of the Pope should be published in France till it had sanction of the King; and that the approval of the Government would be necessary to render valid all important Papal decrees affecting national interests. The French Government pays annually about $10,000,000 to the Roman Catholic and $250,000 to the Protestant Church. The Jews also receive State aid.

AUDITOR-GENERAL AND SURVEYOR-GENERAL.—There are a number of candidates for Auditor-General and Surveyor-General. The strongest candidates named for Auditor General are Major David Stanton, of Beaver county, and formerly of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, and General Beaver, of Centre. Major Stanton is a near relative of the late Secretary of War, and is well spoken of, and seems to be looming up lately, to the surprise of every one. Colonel W. W. Jennings, of Dauphin, is the most prominent candidate named for Surveyor-General, and if he consents to be a candidate, he is going to be a hard man to beat. The Auditor-General will be conceded to the West, while the Surveyor-General will be taken from the East.

NOTICES.

SKATING JACKETS.
SKATING JACKETS.

SKATING JACKETS.
SKATING JACKETS.

BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS,
HAVE

A fine assortment of these seasonable and comfortable Coats, selling at half-price.

THEY ARE HEAVY AND WARM,

As an overcoat, but shorter, and are worn by many as the only out-of-doors coat, being found warm enough, and much more convenient than the overcoat for business, and

MUCH CHEAPER.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Holiday goods in abundance can be found at Dreka's store, No. 1033 Chesnut street, and such goods as are acceptable at all times for presents. His stock comprises writing desks, pocket-books, gold pens, inkstands, card cases, pen-holders, boxes of paper and envelopes, visiting cards, playing cards, etc. Dealers will find it to their interest to call at Dreka's before purchasing elsewhere. His prices are low, and general satisfaction is guaranteed in all sales.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Persons in search of Christmas or New Year's presents cannot do better than to call at the store of James W. Queen & Co., No. 924 Chesnut street, and examine the fine assortment of opera glasses, stereoscopes and views, gold spectacles, pocket-rules and measures, thermometers, pocket-compasses, and other articles of general use. Such presents are always acceptable, and we know of no place where bargains can be made to better advantage than at No. 924 Chesnut street. The firm have also on hand globes and pumps, electric machines, magnetic toys, mercurial toys, etc.

WHITMAN'S JUJUBE.—For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear, it is excellent. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,
Sole Manufacturers,
S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

A LARGE PUBLIC SALE
OF
150 First-Class Carriages,
INCLUDING AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF
FINE CARRIAGES, ROBES, HARNESS, SADDLES, RIDING WHIPS, ETC.,
AT
Gregg & Bowes' Carriage Works,
CORNER OF EIGHTH AND ORANGE STREETS, WILMINGTON, DEL.,
ON WEDNESDAY, Dec. 28, 1870.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.
OGBEE & MILLER,
1t Real Estate Agents, Auctioneers.

CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK,
TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.
Splendid Skating,
Beautiful Ice,
Elegant Warm Rooms.
LIBERTY SILVER CORNET BAND.
OPEN ALL DAY AND EVENING.
CARD.
THE SKATING PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT WE HAVE A SOLID BODY OF SMOOTH ICE, SIX INCHES THICK, WHICH WILL NOT BE AFFECTED BY THE WEATHER, BEING IN A HANDSOME BUILDING, PROTECTED FROM SNOW OR RAIN STORMS, AND NOT AFFECTED BY THE RISING OF THE THERMOMETER.
12 28 J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT MEAL,
The Genuine Article,
In half and quarter bbls., for sale by
JAMES R. WEBB,
S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,
19 3 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET Knives, Fairchilds' Celebrated Gold Pens, Pocket-books, etc., in great variety.
WM. M. CHRISTY, Stationer,
11 22 tf 1 No. 127 S. THIRD St., below Chesnut.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
SILVER WARE,
Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
8 2 1y

CLOTHING.
THOSE OVERCOATS
At the Great Brown Hall
Are the Very Perfection of
Beauty, Cheapness,
Elegance, Good Fit,
Durability, Fine Styles,
Neatness, Tastefulness.
BUY AN OVERCOAT FOR YOUR BOY,
$5 TO $18.
BUY AN OVERCOAT FOR YOURSELF,
$10 TO $40.
The Great Reduction in the price of Overcoats at the GREAT BROWN HALL makes it
Worth your while
To embrace the present
Opportunity
To get
A FINE OVERCOAT,
Cheap! Cheap!! Cheap!!!
We do not only sell Overcoats, but fine Winter Clothing of every description is offered
NOW
At prices which defy competition.
Don't forget our Custom Department.
YOURS, TRULY,
ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Handsome Goods.
Elegantly Trimmed,
Artistically Cut,
and
Made in the best
STYLE.
Tailors. Tailors.
Tailors.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

GLOVES.
NO. 23 NORTH EIGHTH ST.
A & J BARTHOLOMEW'S
Under Wear reduced.
Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes reduced.
Lace Collars reduced.
Linen Collars reduced.
Men's Cloth Gloves reduced.
Ladies' Cloth Gloves reduced.
Children's Kid Gloves reduced.
Fancy Jewelry reduced.
Hosiery.
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs.
Embroideries.
Shirt Fronts.
Kid Gloves for Ladies.
Kid Gloves for Children.
Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.
Lined Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.
Ladies' and Gents' Castor Gloves.
MID-GLOVE EMPORIUM
GREAT
12 28 wstf

OPTICIANS.
SPECTACLES.
Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
No. 924 CHESNUT Street,
1 30 mws4p PHILADELPHIA.

400 ARCH STREET. 400
POLITICAL ECONOMISTS SAY
Expenses Eat Up Houses.
On this Ground Arch Street Defies Competition.
EYRE & LANDELL
HAVE NOT BOUGHT OUT SEVERAL IMPORTERS, BUT HAVE ENOUGH TO SUIT ALL GOOD-PAYING CUSTOMERS. WE DO NOT BUY ALL FOR CASH, BUT DISCOUNT ENOUGH TO PAY ALL OUR EXPENSES.
HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

PIANOS.
SCHOMACKER & CO.'S
PIANOS.
Great Sale of First-Class Rosewood Pianos,
At Prices Below the Actual Cost to Manufacture.
Having determined to offer our extensive stock of superior and highly finished Rosewood Pianos at prices below the actual cost to manufacture, we will sell during the month of December at rates LOWER THAN EVER OFFERED HERETOFORE, in order to close out our large stock by the end of the year.
The reputation of these first-class instruments makes it unnecessary for us to say a word in their favor; they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any instruments made.
Those wishing to purchase or desiring to make CHRISTMAS PRESENTS will find that our special and extraordinary reduction of prices will enable them to obtain A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT at a price even less than a second class or inferior one would otherwise cost them.
Those wanting bargains should not fail to call at our WAREROOMS, No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET, and examine our large stock, where they will be readily convinced of the superiority of these pianos, and the sacrifice at which we are offering them.
SCHOMACKER & CO.
N. B.—Sole Agents for the celebrated BURDETT ORGANS.
A SPECIAL DISCOUNT OF 20 PER CENT.
Catalogues, with descriptions of styles and schedules of prices, can be had by applying at our warerooms, or will be sent by mail. 12 12fmw6t4p

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S
PIANOS,
Grand, Square and Upright.
ALSO,
HAINES BROS.' PIANOS.
Only place in Philadelphia for sale of
Mason & Hamlin's World-Renowned Cabinet Organs.
For sale or rent, or to rent with view to purchase, and part of rental apply. 9 16 tf
GOULD & FISCHER,
923 Chesnut Street,
1018 Arch Street.
J. E. GOULD,
WM. G. FISCHER.

STEINWAY & SONS'
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
Special attention is called to their new
Patent Upright Pianos,
With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
WAREROOMS,
No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,
9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1823.
MEYER'S
World-Renowned, Crescent-Scale, Improved Overstrung
PIANO-FORTES.
FIRST PRIZES AWARDED IN EUROPE AN AMERICA.
INSTRUMENTS FULLY WARRANTED.
Salesrooms, No. 722 ARCH STREET,
12 1 thstu1m PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT
Arion Piano Fortes,
Warranted to stand in tune longer than any other Pianos in the market.
ALSO, ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,
With the Jubilant. E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 North SEVENTH Street.
Music Bound at lowest rates. 12 9 fmw1mrp

FINANCIAL.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Open this day a large invoice of
Pink Coral Jewelry
Of Newest Designs, just arrived from Naples.
They will also open on Monday next an invoice of
English Fancy Goods,
Including a fresh supply of
Ladies' Furnished Work Baskets.
Their stock of
PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES
Superior to that of any previous season.
CHRISTMAS GOODS,
In Gold, Silver, Bronze, Crystal, Leather, Wood, Etc. Etc.,
AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.
11 22 tf4p

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.
NEWEST DESIGNS
IN
LACE CURTAINS
AND
LAMBREQUINS.
STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER,
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
GIRARD ROW.
FINE BORDERED SHADES,
With best fixtures, put up $1 50 each.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
TABLE and PIANO COVERS.
10 12 w fm3m4p

ART GALLERY.
1020. 1020.
PRESENTS! PRESENTS!
AT REUKAUFF'S
ART GALLERY AND LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,
French and German Carved Goods. Imported and American Pictures innumerable. [12 13 12trp
1020. 1020.

TOBACCO.
RED CLOUD
NAVY TOBACCO.
J. A. BLAKE & CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 1907 MARKET STREET,
11 11 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

THE NINTH CENSUS.

MARYLAND

The Present Population of the State 781,054—The Population at Previous Dates.

The census of Maryland has just been completed, and the result shows the present population of the State to be 781,054, an increase since 1860 of 94,005, or 13·68 per cent.

The progress of the State in population since the first enumeration has been as follows:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per Cent.
1790	319,728	....	....
1800	341,548	21,820	6·82
1810	380,546	38,998	11·42
1820	407,350	26,804	7·04
1830	447,040	39,690	9·74
1840	470,019	22,979	5·14
1850	583,034	113,015	24·04
1860	687,049	104,015	17·84
1870	781,054	94,005	13·68

The progress of Maryland in population, it will be seen, has been very slow, and has barely doubled in sixty years The decade from 1840 to 1850 was the most prosperous, the rate of increase being 24·04 per cent., while that of the country at large was 35·87. Between 1850 and 1860, the rate of increase fell to 17·34, while that of the whole country was 35·59. Since 1860, a new county, Wicomico, has been formed out of portions of Somerset and Worcester. Of the remaining counties, 13 show an increase during the decade, and 7 a decrease. The largest increase outside of Baltimore City, which is credited with more than one-half of that of the entire State, has been 10,206 in Allegheny; the largest decrease 2370, in Prince George's. The other counties showing a decrease are Calvert, Charles, Dorchester, Harford, Queen Anne's and St. Mary's.

In the following table are given several interesting items of the census of Maryland, compared with the returns for 1860:—

	1870.	1860.
Population	781,054	687,049
Deaths in one year	9,796	7,870
Farms	26,761	25,494
Industrial establishments	5,997	2,980
Dwellings	132,172	106,137

The percentage of deaths in 1860 was 1·09, and in 1870 it was 1·25, the increased rate being probably the result of a more careful investigation, as the census mortality returns have been notoriously imperfect in past years. The number of persons to a dwelling in 1860 was 5·66, and in 1870 it was 5·91, showing that the increase in the number of dwellings has not kept pace with the increase in the population.

The City of Baltimore.

By the returns of the census of 1830, Baltimore had a population of 80,620, since which time it has progressed as shown in the following table:—

Year.	Pop.	Increase.	Per cent.
1820	80,620	....	....
1840	102,313	21,693	26·91
1850	169,054	66,741	65·23
1860	212,418	43,364	25·65
1870	267,598	55,180	25·98

Baltimore has 40,821 dwelling-houses; 50,012 families; 2270 industrial establishments; and during the year 1869-70 there were 3765 deaths in the city. The people and authorities of the city have been greatly dissatisfied with the result of the official enumeration of inhabitants, and about the 1st of December a new census was taken under municipal authority, one hundred and thirty-six policemen being employed as enumerators. They completed the work in three days, and found the population to consist of 133,404 males and 149,971 females—a total of 283,375, exhibiting an excess of 15,777 over the Federal returns, and an increase since 1860 of 70,957, or 33·40 per cent.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Revolution in the Senate—Causes of Democratic Success—Wallace to be Speaker and Zeigler Clerk—Cameron's Hopeless Struggle Against Constitutional Reform and a Fair Apportionment—A Constitutional Convention Assured—The Decline and Fall of the Winnebago Chief.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 26.

The election of Colonel Dechert in the First district will make quite a disturbance in the old order of things in the Senate. For twelve years the Senate has been under Republican control without interruption. In the fall of 1862 the House was lost, and a Democratic majority of one on joint ballot secured, which sent Mr. Buckalew to the United States Senate; but Republican supremacy in the State Senate has never, since the first Republican triumph of 1858, been broken until now. The Senate had become a sort of Republican fixture, and Republican clerks and other subordinates had settled down into what seemed to be life estates. Now, however, by the general disgust of active Republicans, four Democratic Senators will be sworn in on the 3d of January to represent strong Republican constituencies. Messrs. Petriken and Crawford have over 1200 Republican majority in their district on a full poll; Dill has quite as much; and Colonel Dechert has about 1000. Thus have the Republicans themselves transferred the power of the Senate from their own party to the Democrats. It was not accident or mere indifference that produced this change. It was done by the positive efforts of many Republicans, who saw no other way of averting the carnival of crime that Cameron has inaugurated under the shadow of Republicanism. In the late contest in the First district, when every voter knew that the control of the Senate depended upon the result, fully 5000 Republicans failed to vote, and that, too, when they had a most unexceptionable candidate. Such results have a positive meaning; and the cry of fraud, or indifference, or perfidy, or any of the other stereotyped howls which usually come from the defeated, do not give the true explanation. The First district was lost solely because Republicans themselves were disgusted with Republican frauds, and seeing no hope of regenerating the party, they gave it over to defeat.

Instead of General White filling the Speaker's chair, we shall now have Mr. Wallace, of Clearfield, as the presiding officer. He is the master politician of his party, and deserves all the confidence he receives from his political friends. He is a clear-headed, prudent leader, and will preside with dignity and fairness. Although not so strong a disputant as Buckalew, he is much the most skilful and efficient partisan of the two, and is the recognized leader of his party in the Legislature. It is due to him to say that he enjoys the respect of the Republicans, and he is ever a courteous and manly foe. Hamersly will vacate the Clerk's desk, and his familiar face will be missed with regret by many of both parties. A generation has passed away since he entered the Senate as a clerk. As early as 1836, I believe, he became one of the subordinate clerks, and in 1838 he was Chief Clerk and recorded the memorable proceedings growing out of the "Buckshot War." Since then he has been Clerk nearly all the time when the Democrats were not in power. A few years given to contracting made him decline the position. He has never been a defeated candidate in his party. He will now give place to "Uncle Jake Zeigler," the prince of good fellows and a universal favorite. He, too, has clerked in the House in days of "auld lang syne," and will return with his locks silvered and his eyes somewhat dimmed, but with his humor unabated. Others will be candidates, but "Uncle Jake" has a through ticket and his baggage checked. The smaller offices will be scrambled for in the usual style, and it matters little who wins.

Of course the committees will be turned topsy-turvy by the new order of things, and the Republicans will be subordinated, as the Democrats have been for the last twelve years; but it is too soon to venture on an assignment of the leading Democrats to these committees. Buckalew will, of course, have his choice of positions, and Davis, of Berks, and Randall, of Schuylkill, will have important chairmanships. Buckalew will likely be chairman of two special committees, one to frame apportionments and another to report on a constitutional convention.

Some of the less discreet Republican managers, under the direction of the Cameron wing, have declared their purpose to defeat the Legislative and Congressional apportionments, and take the chances of a Republican Legislature next year; but the coming Legislature will not be under any such unscrupulous control in that or any other issue. The present Legislative apportionment is a disgraceful gerrymander. Democratic counties are denied their just representation, and others are swamped by association with Republican counties. Montgomery is given but two members, while Chester, with less population, has three, and Chester and Delaware are piled on to Montgomery to elect two Senators. Bedford and Fulton are overcome by Somerset in the election of members: Westmoreland is throttled by Indiana, and Washington by Beaver; Huntingdon was piled on to Juniata and Mifflin, and Union and Snyder on to Lycoming; but the experiment has worked rather unsatisfactorily. The Democrats will present a perfectly fair bill. They will ask no advantage in arranging the districts, and there are enough fair Republicans to join them in an equitable bill rather than be guilty of the proposed revolutionary act of adjourning without passing the apportionment required by the Constitution. The counsels of desperate leaders, who have relied upon gerrymanders to enable them to defy the people, will be impotent this winter, and the Republican party will hereafter carry the Legislature when its popular vote entitles it to legislative supremacy, and when it fails to secure popular success it will be in a minority. Henceforth the Republican party can succeed only by deserving success, and the reckless men who have estranged the people from the party should appreciate the fact that they can no longer defy the popular will without inviting Democratic success.

It is not improbable that the practical working majority of the coming Legislature will be made up of the Democratic strength and a body of independent Republicans. They will unite from necessity to defeat the extreme measures on which Cameron must stake everything. If he fails in defeating an apportionment, and in defeating a constitutional convention, his political race will be run. His power will be gone, and gone forever; and no one appreciates it better than Cameron himself. It is well known that Governor Geary will approve a fair apportionment, and he will strongly favor a constitutional convention. Cameron will use his utmost endeavors to defeat both, but will fail. The bill for a reform convention will pass at an early day, and will command the entire Democratic vote, with that of all the better class of Republicans. It will give each party an equal chance for the control of the convention in proportion to their respective popular vote, and will fix special elections, so that in 1872 the new Constitution will be in operation, and the next United States Senate will be the first offering of reform. Where will Cameron and his Senatorial auction be when reform is enthroned in the legislative halls? He has had a long lease of power. Republican forbearance under his corruptinp influence has been unexampled; but at last the fruits of the war have been gathered in their fulness, and Republicanism can vindicate itself against political vampires without sacrificing the national safety. The next United States Senate, whether Democratic or Republican, will be the one preferred by the people, and the shameless hucksters of the highest honors of the State will live only in the history made memorable by their crimes against a patrictic Commonwealth.

DAUPHIN.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH Robertson's comedy of *Ours* will be represented this evening. A new piece entitled *Coquettes; or, the two Joneses*, is in preparation and will shortly be produced.

AT THE WALNUT the farce of *The Rendezvous* and the sensational drama of *The Rapparee* will be performed this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *The Ticket-of-Leave Man*, with Mr. W. J. Florence as "Bob Brierly" and Mrs. Florence as "Emily St. Evremond, will be given this evening.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the romantic drama of *Monte Christo* is announced for this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE the new Christmas pantomime and other attractions will be presented this evening.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN THEATRE a variety entertainment, consisting of a great number of attractive features, will be given this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Amy Lloyd's Female Minstrels will appear this evening in an entertaining programme.

AT MRS. CHARLES WARNER'S CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, performances will be given this afternoon and evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give exhibitions of magic at the Assembly Buildings this afternoon and evening.

SAM SHARPLEY'S GREAT SILVER SHOW, with its numerous attractive features, is now in operation at Concert Hall afternoon and evening.

ROTHERMEL'S PICTURE of "The Battle of Gettysburg" is on exhibition from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. at No. 1003 Chesnut street.

GERMAN OPERA.—A season of six nights and one matinee of German opera is announced to commence at the Academy of Music on January 9. The *Magic Flute*, *Tannhauser*, *Don Giovanni*, the *Huguenots*, and *Fidelio* will be performed. Among the singers announced are Messrs. Habelmann and Wilhelm Formes, with whom the Philadelphia public are familiar. Messrs. Carl Bernard, Verling, Fornich, and Mesdames Lichtmay and Rosetta will be new here, and will be judged on their merits when they appear.

CITY ITEMS.

CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,
PERFECT IN FIT,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP,
CHEAP IN PRICE.
Orders promptly delivered.
A. M. THOMPSON,
Manufacturer No. 146 N. Fourth street.

THE MYSTIC WATER FROM DAVID'S WELL is fast being recognized as a most valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaints, Incipient Consumption, Nervousness, and General Debility; it has been highly recommended by physicians, and its cures testify to its great medicinal value. D. S. Cadwallader, general agent, No. 1005 Race street, Philadelphia.

MRS. GATES AND MRS. JAMES.—Mrs. Gates—Good morning, Mrs. James. How well you are looking: far better than when I saw you last.

Mrs. James—Oh yes; I am much better than I have been for a long time, and I am now on my way for more of my favorite medicine—PLANTATION BITTERS. One bottle of it is worth all the doctors in the world. No more doctors for me.

Mrs. Gates—Nearly every one speaks well of PLANTATION BITTERS, and I have a mind to try it myself. The fact is, I have no appetite, strength, or energy for anything. Mary and Lizzie are in the same way, and lounge about the house all day long, good for nothing.

Mrs. James—My word for it, Mrs. Gates, just let them try PLANTATION BITTERS moderately three times a day, and you will see a wonderful improvement.

REDUCTION IN PRICES, OCTOBER, 1870.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED INSTRUMENTS
are the standard of excellence throughout the world. The first at the Paris Exposition. For sale in Philadelphia only at
GOULD & FISCHER'S
ELEGANT WAREROOMS,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.
See their new and beautiful Resonant Cases, with Euphone Solo Stop. Prices, from $50 to $500.
Stock of 100 always on hand.
George Steck & Co.'s Grand Square and Upright Pianos. Also, Haines Brothers' Pianos.
GOULD & FISCHER.
J. E. GOULD.
WILLIAM G. FISCHER.

BURNETT'S KALLISTON—The best cosmetic.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.
We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.
N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

YOU SHOULD not fail to call at the China and Glassware establishment of William Akers & Co., No. 823 Market street, when about to lay in a fresh supply for the table or bed-room. They have the prettiest assortment of china, glass and queensware in the city, and everybody should go there, as it is guaranteed to be a bazaar where the purchaser can save money.

TO ONE AND ALL.—Are you suffering from a cough, cold, asthma, bronchitis, or any of the various pulmonary troubles that so often terminate in consumption? If so, use "*Wilbor's Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime*," a safe and efficacious remedy. This is no quack preparation, but is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Manufactured by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

AN OLD AND WELL-TRIED REMEDY.—Mrs. Winslow's soothing syrup for children teething has stood the test of thirty years. Millions of mothers can testify that it is reliable and perfectly safe in all cases. Relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, regulates the bowels, gives an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest.

WITHOUT SPOT OR SEDIMENT.—Phalon's Vitalia, or Salvation for the Hair, has no bad smell, and does not stain the skin. It has no ingredient that subsides in the form of filthy sediment. Consequently, it is not shrouded in darkened bottles. The natural color of the hair, however completely it may have faded out, is invariably reproduced by the Vitalia. Sold by all druggists.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

LIKE "QUAKER GUNS," artificial teeth are of little use, and easily detected. Take care of the real ones. All you need is fragrant SOZODONT. Use it daily, and your teeth will be the last of nature's gifts to fail you.

THE CITY OF BOSTON has selected Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos for its Normal and Grammar Schools. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street. Prices moderate for cash and instalments, or rent. W. Redfield Phelps & Co., agents.

FAMILIES TRAVELLING may secure elegant suits of rooms, by telegraph, at the American House, Boston, with every convenience for comfort or luxury. Messrs. Rice have won an enviable reputation as landlords.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

REV. ALBERT BARNES.—Photographs of different sizes of the late Rev. Albert Barnes, from life, can be had at F. Gutekunst's, No. 712 Arch street.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & CO., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE" mends Headless Dolls and Broken Cradles.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE—A perfect hair-dressing.

DIED.

BARNES.—Suddenly, on Saturday, December 24th, in the 73d year of his age, Rev. ALBERT BARNES, Pastor *emeritus* of the First Presbyterian Church in this city.

Funeral services at the church, Washington Square, on Wednesday, December 28th, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill.

Seats will be reserved for representatives of societies and institutions with which Mr. Barnes was connected.

CAMM.—On the 25th instant, Mrs. SUSAN A. CAMM, widow of the late William Camm, Esq.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1206 Arch street, on Thursday afternoon, 29th inst., at 2 o'clock.

FORD.—On Sunday, the 25th instant, ATHANASIUS FORD, in the 46th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1502 Wood street, on Thursday morning, 29th inst., at 8½ o'clock. Services at Cathedral Chapel, corner of Eighteenth and Summer streets, at 10 A. M.

HALL.—On 27th instant, BESSIE, daughter of George W. and Emily Louisa Hall, aged 3 years and 5 months.

WILLIAMSON.—Suddenly, of scarlet fever, on the evening of the 23d instant, ELIZABETH BLAKE, only daughter of Richard and Margaret Williamson, in the 6th year of her age.

☞ MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Green and Coates Streets Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company will assemble on Friday next, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 710 Franklin street, to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, JOHN HORN.

By order of the President of the Company.
Dec. 27, 1870. [28 2t*] J. B. MOFFITT, Sec.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.
The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and is *unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 16 wsm20t
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

MACHINERY.
PUNCHING, CUTTING, SCORING AND Perforating Machines for paper and metals.
GEORGE O. HOWARD,
5 9 m No. 17 South EIGHTEENTH Street.

ENCOURAGED BY THE RESULTS THUS FAR
OF OUR
Extraordinary Efforts to Clear Ourselves
OF
AN IMMENSE OVERSTOCK
WE WILL STILL CONTINUE
OUR SPECIAL SALE,
With its Reductions, Discounts, and Abatements!!!
We will sell at Such Prices as shall make this the
FINEST OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANTAGEOUS BUYING!!
OVERCOATS, SUITS, COATS, PANTS. VESTS, BOYS' WEAR, ETC. ETC.
All Sizes, Styles, and Goods,
SELLING SO CHEAP THAT PEOPLE NEED NOT PUT MUCH MONEY IN THEIR POCKETS WHEN THEY COME TO PATRONIZE THE
GREAT SALE AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

WINES.
HAPPY CHRISTMAS.
A Suitable Present for All.
FINE OLD BRANDIES,
DELICATE SHERRIES,
DRY OLD PORTS,
RARE OLD MADEIRAS,
GOOD OLD WHISKIES,
CLARETS, SAUTERNES,
HOCKS, MOSELLES,
CORDIALS, OLIVE OILS,
IMPORTED ALES AND STOUTS,
HAVANA CIGARS,
AND ALL THE STANDARD BRANDS OF
CHAMPAGNES,
All carefully packed, and delivered free of charge.
H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,
The Wine Merchants,
No. 1310 CHESNUT St.,
11 11 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS.
AXMINSTERS,
FIRST CLASS.
New Designs
CARPETINGS
OF
American Manufacture,
ALSO,
Imported Axminsters,
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
11 16 mwf 11 1 PHILADELPHIA.

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowest prices. MOYER'S Harness, Saddlery and Trunk Store, No. 720 MARKET Street, 2 17 1mrp

FURNITURE.
PURCHASERS OF
COTTAGE CHAMBER SUITS
And the various styles of
BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS, WARDROBES, ETC.
Finished in imitation of Walnut, Maple, or other "hard woods," and now generally known as "Imitation" or "Painted" Furniture, are hereby informed that every article of our manufacture is
STAMPED WITH OUR INITIALS AND TRADE MARK,
And those who wish to obtain goods of our make (there being, at the present time, numerous imitations in the market), should invariably ask the dealer of whom they are purchasing to exhibit our stamp on the goods, and take no other, no matter what representations may be made concerning them.
KILBURN & GATES,
Wholesale Manufacturers of Cottage Furniture,
No. 619 MARKET STREET,
7 9 smw6mrp PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE GREAT AMERICAN FURNITURE DEPOT,
1202 MARKET STREET. 1204
Examine our immense stock, unsurpassed in variety and elegance, before purchasing.
WALNUT WORK A SPECIALTY.
We sell 20 per cent. cheaper than auction prices and will not be undersold by any house.
Full Marble Top Walnut Suits.....$60 to $600
Cottage Suits.....$33 to $55
Parlor Suits in Plush, Terry, Reps, and Hair Cloth; Chamber and Dining Room Suits in great variety, all at prices that distance competition. 10 24 mwsrp3m
ALSO, FURNITURE SOLD ON INSTALMENTS.
BUY YOUR FURNITURE
OF
GOULD & CO.,
Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street
AND
N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.
LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE.
Gay's China Palace,
No. 1012 CHESNUT Street,
Wishing to reduce ock, are offering their goods at the following unprecedentedly low prices:—

White French China Dining Sets, 150 pieces			$30·00
" " " "	113	"	21·50
" " " Tea "	44	"	7·00
" " " "	46	"	8·00
" " " Cups and Saucers, 12 pieces, cups with handles			1·00
Stone China Dining Sets, 96 pieces			9·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles), 44 pieces			3·50
Stone China Tea Sets (cups with handles) 46 pieces			4·00
Stone Chamber Sets			2·50
" Cups and Saucers, per set, 12 pieces			50
" Dining Plates, per dozen			1·00
Table Tumblers, per dozen			50
Table Goblets			75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)			75
Bohemian Cologne Sets, 2 bottles and puff box			90
Bohemian Liquor Sets, 6 glasses, waiter and bottle			90

An endless variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at an immense reduction from former prices.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and *insured* against breakage to destination.
Show Room open till 9 o'clock at night.
11 26smwlmrp

BOARDING.
1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth and Chesnut and Market streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board, 10 24tf

GAS FIXTURES.
CORNELIUS & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
GAS FIXTURES
Wholesale and Retail
Salesrooms,
No. 821 CHERRY Street
PHILADELPHIA.
We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
11 15 2m6p CORNELIUS & SONS
JUST RECEIVED,
A large assortment of
ELEGANT PORCELAIN SHADES
AT LOW PRICES.
READING LIGHTS,
DROP LIGHTS,
DECORATED SEVRES SHADES, ETC
BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
11 [illegible]mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BLANK BOOKS, ETC.
BLANK BOOKS,
ALL SIZES, OF THE BEST QUALITY,
On hand and made to order.
Counting-House Stationery
IN GREAT VARIETY.
Holiday Goods.
Gold Pens, Pen Knives,
Pocket Books, Playing Cards,
ETC. ETC.
Diaries for 1871.
WM. M. CHRISTY,
Blank Book Manufacturer, Printer, and Stationer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
12 19 mws6t BELOW CHESNUT.

THE "FIDELIO" OF BEETHOVEN.

From Appleton's Journal.

I.

The year 1804 was drawing to a close. Beethoven, in the full vigor of youth, had already produced his oratorio of "Christ on the Mount of Olives," when the Baron of Braun, the new director of the Imperial Theatre at Vienna, proposed to him to write an opera, convinced, as he said, that the great qualities of which he had exhibited a proof in instrumental music, would not fail to reveal themselves in the dramatic style. Aside from an honorable compensation, a lodging at the theatre was offered to the composer. All that he had to do was merely to make choice of a subject. A decision was soon made in favor of *Conjugal Love*, a tragic lucubration of M. Bouilly, set to music by Gaveaux, and also by Paer, who had brought out the work in Italy under the name of *Leonora*.

It has always been a question of thought with me how Beethoven, with his genius, eccentric and impatient, wandering in his flight, like the eagle, could ever have been inspired by such a poor outline, by an anecdote merely suited to suggest a subject for a true melodrama of the olden time. It is evident on this occasion that the musician yielded to the pathos of the idea, and saw at one glance, in that prosy fable, all the poetry of emotion there concentrated.

Perhaps one ought to suppose that he took it simply for what it was, without a moment's reflection, the *chef d'œuvre* of the poet, who gave it to him.

As a general thing the great masters, the men of genius, rarely exercise much care in the choice of their subjects. They take what is given, and make the best out of it.

However, Beethoven threw himself into the work with ardor and *con amore*, so that, toward the close of 1805, he succeeded in finishing the score.

II.

Then began the true embarrassments, the real difficulties. When it became necessary to produce the work, singers were not to be found. La Milder only, charged with the *role* of Leonora, showed herself worthy of her part; add to this, the war then impending between Austria and France, and you have an idea of the unfavorable circumstances under which *Fidelio* was brought out. The opera of Beethoven appeared upon the stage on the 20th of November, but without the least hope of success. The public was averse to that music which, notwithstanding the obstacles we have mentioned, had the great misfortune to pretend to be in advance of its time.

After three successive representations the great work was suddenly suspended, and was not brought out again until the 29th of March, 1806. Although the order of the piece was materially changed, and the action was reduced from three to two acts, still the public failed to appreciate it; and, after a final attempt, on the 10th of April, the *chef-d'œuvre* was finally deposited in the library of the theatre, there to sleep the sleep of the Pharaohs.

Eight years passed by, but no one seemed to trouble himself about *Fidelio*, until an unforeseen occasion rescued the score of Beethoven from its secular oblivion—for such it seemed to be.

Its reproduction, as was generally supposed, called out notable changes, to which the great master applied himself with greater energy. The work was altered from its very foundation, the dialogue was rewritten, and the whole drama improved as much as possible. The second act, which used to transpire wholly within a dungeon, now terminated on a great day under the sun's light—a dramatic circumstance which, although not very important in itself, gave place to the magnificent entrance of the *finale*, which did not exist in the first sketch. The air of Leonora, in the first act, was likewise a new feature, as well as the sublime exordium, which every one admires so much at the present day, and, of the ancient portion, only the last sentence remains:—

"O du, fur den ich alles trug!"
(O thou, for whom I all deceive!)

But let us allow the coadjutor of Beethoven to speak of the great composer.

Figaro once remarked that, "in a loved object, all is dear." We all like to listen even to the most minute circumstances which attach themselves to the infancy of a *chef-d'œuvre;* and the details, whose merit of exactitude one would not wish to question, since it is the poet himself of Beethoven who repeats them, will naturally find place here:—

III.

"Beethoven strenuously wished to have an air in the beginning of the second act for his character of 'Florestan.' But I obstinately opposed this caprice of the musician. To make a poor captive, debilitated by long fasting and privations, an unfortunate man dying of hunger, sing a *cavatina di bravura*, seemed a very great difficulty to my mind, not to say insurmountable. We disputed the subject a long time. Finally, seeing that he was unwilling to yield, I contrived the means of freeing myself from the affair as wisely as possible, and choose for a text to my words that kind of prophetic madness which people who are about to die exhibit—that supreme light which life throws out at the moment of dissolution:—

"'What wild and quivering air finds entrance here? What divine ray illumines my tomb? An angel hovers near me in the vapors of the rose, a consoling angel, with the features of Leonora; it hastens me on to liberty, and to the Heavenly Kingdom!'

"What happened on this occasion will never leave my mind. Beethoven came to my house in the evening, about 7 o'clock. After we had conversed for some time on one subject and another, he inquired for his song. I gave him my manuscript; he read it, adjourned into a chamber, grumbling in a hollow voice, as was his custom when about to sing, and then sat down by the piano. Very often had my wife begged of him to play for her, but in vain.

"This time he placed the text in the stand, and began, with his usual movement, some wonderful fantasias, in the midst of which he appeared to recall his air. The hours passed by; Beethoven continued to improvise.

"We wished him to sup with us, but it was impossible to interrupt him. At last he arose, embraced me with affection, and returned home without having eaten with us. The following day his air was written.

"In the latter part of May, so soon as my work was accomplished, I sent the manuscript to Beethoven, and two days thereafter I received from him these lines, which I treasure as a precious token of the little service which I was able to render him:—

"'I have read with deep interest the admirable modifications which you have introduced into my opera. It remains for me only to dignify these ruins by a fallen chateau. Your friend, BEETHOVEN.'

"However, Beethoven advanced but slowly with his work, and when I wrote to entreat him to yield to the wishes of the beneficiaries, who had already begun to fear lest they should not be able to profit in season, here are the words in which he replied to me:—

"'This opera causes me every anxiety in the world. To tell the truth, I am dissatisfied. There is not one portion which I would not wish to revise, in order to patch up my dissatisfaction of to-day by some shadow of satisfaction. It is a very different thing from having to do with reflection or inspiration.'

"About the middle of April the repetitions began; the representation was promised for the 23d of May. On the very day of the general repetition the new overture (which remains to-day) was still in the head of the great master, in *limbo patrum*. On the morning of the day of the representation, the orchestra was assembled; Beethoven had not yet arrived. After waiting fully an hour, and losing patience, I went to his house, determined to bring him in, either voluntarily or by force, dead or alive. I found Beethoven sound asleep under a covering of musical leaves, which were scattered about, both on his bed and on the floor of his chamber.

"Upon a table near by was a glass of wine in which a biscuit was soaking. I remarked the candle entirely consumed. Beethoven had spent the night in labor. From that moment it was necessary to give up the new symphony, which, notwithstanding the diligence of the master, was found to be too late for execution, and to be satisfied at that time with his overture of 'Prometheus.'

"Every one knows what took place that evening. The crowd was immense; the opera was pronounced a marvel. Beethoven, in front of his desk, conducted the orchestra and the singers with that earnest conviction, that genial fire, which he brought to everything of his art. More than once his enthusiasm led him astray, so that there was great risk in following him, from seeing him throw himself without the measure. Happily the Kapellmeister Umlauff restrained him by look and deed, and thus checked the disastrous influence which the eccentric inspiration of the great man might have exercised upon the choruses and the orchestra. An immense success this time greeted the *chef-d'œuvre*, and a seventh representation was given for the benefit of Beethoven, on the 18th of July. Beethoven wrote on this occasion a second air for *Leonora*, and some verses for the jailer."

IV.

In this opera Beethoven recalled the phenomena of the heart, its mysterious sorrows, its throbbings, its infinite discouragements. Pathos predominates in *Fidelio*—a pathos gloomy and sad in the very midst of darkness and a dungeon; from beginning to end the music stifles you by force of its being true. No fancy can lessen between whiles the vigorous austerity; no breath from heaven, no warming ray of light, there penetrates; you find naught but tears and sighs. But at the last the day appears, the heart gives vent to joy and happiness, a joy of Beethoven, sudden, spontaneous, deafening; you pass without transition from the cry of anguish to the song of deliverance, from imprisoned sobs to the outburst of an intoxication which cannot restrain itself. Your ear, accustomed to the shades of meaning so nicely arranged by the school of Mozart, almost stiffens against the abrupt event which, either by force or voulntarily, leads you on, not without making you experience at times something of that dazzling which a man feels who from the obscurity of a dungeon finds himself suddenly under the full sun.

One cannot call that portion which terminates the score of Beethoven a final. The final, such as the great masters of the stage interpret and understand, and Mozart in particular, in the *Nights of Figaro* and *Don Juan*, keeps up the action by invisible means, and forms with the piece an integral and necessary part; but in this work what do you see? A sublime peroration, a magnificent hymn of graceful action, which incites the audience to unbounded enthusiasm, but has not an absolute connection with the whole piece, and would in a concert-room, if detached from the score, appear no less a work one and complete.

I would compare the final of *Fidelio* to the epilogue in the heavens, which Goethe has placed at the end of his poem of "Faust," to that glory which unfolds itself and sheds its light after the consummation of things. We notice in the hymn of Beethoven, just as in the phantasmagoria of Goethe, a grand way of conclusion, a splendid offset to the main work. But really it is not a final any more than the sublime dialogue between "Leonora" and the jailer occupied in digging the grave of the prisoner is a duet. The instrumental forms rule in a manner as despotic in *Fidelio* as in all the *chefs-d'œuvre* which Beethoven has ever composed. The opera is a symphony, but what a noble and dramatic symphony!

There is in the personage of "Fidelio," aside from vocal difficulties almost insurmountable, some species of feeling of pantomime, of physiognomy, which always render it impossible for the stage to attain to the ideal of the creation of Beethoven, and such is the character of the score that ofttimes it is found more practicable to play rather than sing it. One cannot imagine what incredible efforts, what excessive pain, a *virtuoso* is obliged to undergo in rendering the passages written for the violin or the hautboy, passages where the musician did not for a single instant condescend to take into consideration the resources of the human voice, and which it is necessary to sing despite the fury of the overwhelming gust of instruments.

I wonder how many voices are injured and ruined forever before one voice succeeds in surmounting such difficulties, and ends by killing itself by perilous practices?

GEORGE LOWELL AUSTIN.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,
NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,
Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.
By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wfm 6m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Osnaburgs, Ticking, etc. No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 9 28

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.—BY VIRTUE AND IN EXECUTION of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by
THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY
of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date of eighteenth of April, 1863, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. C. H., No. 56, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said Mortgage
WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, by
MESSRS. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, the fourteenth day of February, A. D. 1871, the property described in and conveyed by the said Mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots or pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eights southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward, crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street; and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a ground-rent of $280, silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighteen feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street, seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of $72, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the southeast corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 5. The whole road, plank road and railway of the said The Central Passenger Railway Company of the city of Philadelphia, and all their land (not included in Nos. 1, 2 and 3), roadway, railway, rails, right of way, stations, toll-houses and other superstructures, depots, depot grounds and other real estate, buildings and improvements whatsoever, and all and singular the corporate privileges and franchises connected with said company and plank road and railway and relating thereto, and all the tolls, income issues and profits to accrue from the same or any part thereof belonging to said company, and generally all the tenements, hereditaments and franchises of the said company. And also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements and materials connected with the proper equipment, operating and conducting of said road, plank road and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, easements, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said company, as well at law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part and parcel thereof.

TERMS OF SALE.

The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off—On No. 1, $300; No. 2, $200; No. 3, $800; No. 5, $100, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFFER,
W. W. LONGSTRETH, } Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
12 5 60t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
HARDING'S EDITIONS
OF
THE HOLY BIBLE,
Family, Pulpit, and Photograph Bibles.
PRESENTATION BIBLES,
CHRISTMAS,
WEDDING, and
BIRTHDAY
PRESENTS.
New and superb assortment, bound in Rich Levant Turkey, Panelled and Ornamental Designs, equal to the London and Oxford editions, at less than half their prices.

Chain-Back Albums.
The superiority of "THE HARDING PATENT FLEXIBLE CHAIN-BACK ALBUM" over all others heretofore manufactured will, upon the slightest examination, be apparent to all.
Also, a large assortment of Photograph Albums, new and beautiful styles, made in the usual manner.
W. W. HARDING,
No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,
12 16 14trp BELOW FOURTH STREET.

CHRISTMAS.
Books for Young Readers,
BIBLES,
Devotional Books,
REWARD CARDS,
Picture Books for All Seasons,
&c. &c. &c. &c.
AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,
1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
12 14 wfm td31

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
MARVIN'S SAFES.
The Best Quality!
The Lowest Prices!
The Largest Assortment!!
Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.
MARVIN'S CHROME IRON
SPHERICAL
Burglar Safe
Will resist all BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENTS for any length of time. Please send for catalogue.
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT Street,
(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.
265 Broadway, N. Y. 106 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio
A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.
Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

FINANCIAL.
A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.
We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,
At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.
The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.
For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

JANUARY 1, 1871,
COUPONS.
THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,
DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,
Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
12 19 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES
Bought, Sold and Exchanged on Most Liberal Terms.
GOLD
Bought and Sold at Market Rates.
COUPONS CASHED
Pacific Railroad Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission Only.
Accounts received and Interest allowed on Daily Balances, subject to check at sight.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.
Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.
Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

SILVER
FOR SALE.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 20 South THIRD Street.
4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

530 530
HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. (8 27 6m
No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.

FINANCIAL.
A LEGAL INVESTMENT
FOR
Trustees, Executors and Administrators.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$2,000,000
OF THE
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s
GENERAL MORTGAGE
Six Per Cent. Bonds
at 95
And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.
All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.
These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to
Jay Cooke & Co.,
E. W. Clark & Co.,
W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,
C. & H. Borie. 12 1 1m*

Wilmington and Reading
RAILROAD
Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
FREE OF TAXES.
We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST
For the convenience of investors these Bonds issued in denominations of
$1000s, $500s, and 100s.
The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of Road.
The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.
The trade offering necessitates a large additions outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
" PHILADELPHIA.

JAY COOKE & CO.
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
BANKERS,
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. [10 1 3m

FOR SALE.
Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
FREE OF ALL TAXES,
At 85, and Accrued Interest.
These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.
P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
" PHILADELPHIA

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
8 26 PHILADELPHIA.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26

ELLIOTT & BURN
BANKERS
No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.
Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

FINANCIAL
THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds,
Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,
ISSUED BY THE
Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.
The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale
At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.
Interest payable May and November.
J. EDGAR THOMSON,
CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.
The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.
The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.
The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.
The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9¼ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.
All marketable securities taken in payment free of commission and express charges.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL Street, N. Y.
FOR SALE BY
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
BARKER BROS. & CO.,
KURTZ & HOWARD,
BOWEN & FOX,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
THOS. A. BIDDLE & CO.,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
GLENDENNING, DAVIS & CO.,
C. D'INVILLIERS,
EMORY, BENSON & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA,
Of whom pamphlets and information may be obtained. 12 1 24t
W. W. KURTZ. JOHN G. HOWARD
KURTZ & HOWARD,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 32 S. THIRD STREET, Philadelphia,
Buy and sell Stocks, Bonds, etc., on Commission. Dealers in Gold and Silver. Railroad Securities Negotied. Particular attention given to the Negotiation of Commercial Paper and Time Loans on Collateral Security.
Interest allowed on Deposits. 11 23 ws1m

LUMBER.
1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870
1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870
1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870
1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870
1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870
1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY. 1870
1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870
1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870
1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.
PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4/4 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY,
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 30 6m No. 1715 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

STOVES, RANGES, ET C.
THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,
IRON FOUNDERS,
(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)
Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.
FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.
OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.
FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.
EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.
JNO. EDGAR THOMSON, President. JAMES HOEY, General
6 27 mwf 6m

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.
CARSTAIRS & McCALL.
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 8 3 ly6

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIA.

From the London Broad Arrow.

In our last impression we alluded to certain facts which seemed to show a disposition on the part of the United States to sympathize with Russia, the least effect of which, in the event of a war, would be to increase very largely the expenses and the responsibilities of England. If the Government of the United States, when a difficulty occurs between England and one or more of the European powers, proceeds at once to reinforce the fleet in European waters, in order to satisfy the clamors of a certain part of the population, it is obvious that our own fleet, in such a case, would require to be proportionately strengthened. We might have a moral conviction that no actual alliance with our enemies was contemplated by the American Government; but we should find it our duty to be prepared against the possibility of such an event. For one friendly power to force this additional and unnecessary responsibility upon another in the hour of peril is in itself an unfriendly act. We did not, and we do not, positively affirm that the Government of the United States were about to adopt such a course, but we alluded to certain facts which pointed in that direction, and which admitted of that construction when logically combined.

We now read with regret in our military contemporary, the American *Army and Navy Journal*, that, "in the event of war, the sympathies of the United States will doubtless be on the side of Russia." We forget which of our judges was once advised to give his decision, since it was necessary to do so, but not to give his reasons. Our contemporary, however, gives his reasons for this partiality in favor of Russia. "Nations have their sentiments as well as individuals; and just as young men are drawn together by common hopes and aspirations, so are America and Russia united, and will continue united in spite of the difference in their political systems." To speak plainly, we do not believe this alleged sympathy with Russia is so universal in America as to be entitled to the appellation of a national sympathy. It is confined to a small section of Americans, and the root of it is not the alleged youth of the two powers, or anything else in the nature of transcendental politics, but the feeling of envy and rivalry, which does not exist between Russia and America simply because there are no points of contact where their interests are in collision. This is the plain truth of the matter, and it is just as well that it should be recognized.

The "youth of Russia" is a convenient phrase; but in what respect is Russia a younger power than England? By our contemporary's own showing, the greatness of England as an empire is dependent on her possessions in the East; we might justly say, on the great providential mission in the East, for which it would be in vain to seek for a parallel in history. That empire, however, is the growth of the last hundred years; and the growth of Russia, as a great power, is almost coeval with it. If Russia is youthful in any other sense, the fact requires to be demonstrated. The populations under her sway are as old as those in England or any other European State. Her institutions are older, for it was only yesterday that Russia consented to recognize those sacred rights of man which have been the boasts of English law for at least four hundred years. One of the attributes of justice is her eternal youth. Truth never grows old and sinks into decrepitude. Let it be shown that England has sunk into a condition of Oriental despotism; that she still holds by the sacred rights of kings: that her institutions are effete; that her public spirit is on the wane; that she is not the same vigorous mother who sent her sons into the wilderness and laid the foundations of the United States of America; that Australia, New Zealand, and Canada are, like the colonies of Spain, sunk in ruin and demoralized; that her House of Parliament is a mockery and a hotbed of corruption; that her magistrates and admistrators of the law pervert justice; that her press is hopelessly corrupt, and her domestic life a byword; that her literature is no longer worthy of those who speak the tongue which Shakespeare spake; that her maidens are immodest and her youth effeminate; that her philanthropy is a mere record of the past, and her religion a debasing superstition; that her merchants have lost their honor, and her enterprise its cunning—let these, or the half of these things be proved against her, and we will admit that England is growing old, and that America, with her purity of election and her incorruptible public life, with her mighty poets and her original literature, with all her wealth of inventive skill and vigorous enterprise, can find no worthy companionship elsewhere than in the arms of Russia. As we do not ourselves admit this, and no facts or arguments are forthcoming to convince us of it, we decline to accept the bare assertion that England has grown old in her selfish greed, and that the younger and healthier stock of the barbaric East is more deserving than herself of the affection of her own off spring.

But further, our contemporary sympathizes with Russia, because we are jealous of her growth, precisely as we are jealous of the growth of America. We will not waste time in assuring our friend that there is no such thing as a party in England jealous of the growth of America, because we are well aware that we shall not be believed. To know England is to know that this is so, however, and that among a thousand Englishmen there will not be found ten who are not proud of the greatness of America. We appeal to all the well-informed in America who have lived in England and mixed in English society. The real point of the accusation is that we are jealous of the growth of Russia, because it threatens our supremacy in the East. We answer this by affirming that we have not the least objection to the growth of Russia, be it East, West, North, or South: we only demand that it shall be a growth, and not a military raid on our borders. America should know by experience what constitutes "growth," in the proper sense of the word, better than England; and in what single instance can it be shown that the English power, or English influence, has been used to check the growth of Russia? Is an intrigue in Persia, in Afghanistan, in Bokhara, such an example of a nation's legitimate "growth" as American citizens are prepared to justify? Was the attempt of the Emperor Napoleon to establish an empire in Mexico any evidence of the growth of France in that direction? and was the influence of the United States directed against the lawful development of French institutions, the assertion of French liberty, or the hopes and aspirations of a great people, because it was used to secure the failure of that enterprise? If so, England also has kept Russia in check, but not otherwise, for the cases are parallel, except in so far as Maximilian sacrificed himself for a noble object, while the Orloffs and Nesselrodes and Brunnows, with all the machinery of Russian diplomacy brought to bear on the vicious and corrupt governments of the East, for the purpose of breaking down the hedge between English civilization and barbarism, may be summed up in a word as the very rottenness of old age.

We have not space to follow out this argument, but we must, at least, quote a sentence from the article to which we are referring, even if we leave it to shine by its own phosphoric light:—"With the chief of these high contracting powers out of the way, Russia resolves to be no longer bound by a paper compact which interferes with her legitimate development, and to which she gave her consent only under the stress of war. Justly or not, she feels that she has the same right to cast it aside that a man has to repudiate an agreement forced from him by the footpads who stop him on the highway as he goes about his legitimate business." Our contemporary may not believe us, but we feel deep pain that an influential American writer should have allowed himself—we will charitably suppose in the heat of the moment—to pen a sentence so utterly destructive to all political morality and international faith. If England and France are justly comparable to footpads, what was the "legitimate business" that the Czar was going about when he was arrested on his course—when his legions were hurrying forward to seize on the capital of an inoffensive neighboring power, and the cruel massacre of Sinope was perpetrated in the eyes of indignant and wondering Europe? We cannot in these columns argue upon the merits of this "legitimate business," or the way the Czar went about it; but one word more as to the respect shown by Russia, and by our American contemporary, for what he calls a "paper compact." England has been accused of rapacity in the East, and one of the most "rapacious" of our Indian administrators was the late Lord Auckland. Yet, in the midst of his triumphant career, with no hand to stay him, and with the political interests of England almost demanding the sacrifice, he respected the integrity of the Nizam's dominions, and explained his inaction at a critical period by observing, "There was a bit of parchment in the way!" That bit of parchment was more than a half century old.*

* The late Emperor Nicholas, when arranging with an eminent English engineer for the construction of the bridge at Kieff, said to him, after some doubt had been expressed as to the satisfactory settlement of everything that had been in discussion, "On the honor of an Englishman!" at the same time holding out his hand.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, DEC. 4, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Pittsburg Express	12·11 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·10 P.M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	9·50 P. M.
Pacific Express	10·10 P. M.
Way Passenger	11·30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10·10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4·50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	8·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·00 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	9·50 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·00 Noon.
Erie Express	5·45 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	5·45 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·25 P. M.
Southern Express	5·45 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.
WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after December 4, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9 40 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7 25 A. M.
arrives at Erie	7 40 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12 20 A. M.
" " Williamsport	8 50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7 40 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	9 30 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6 35 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7 50 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	9 00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	10 05 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6 50 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	9 00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8 25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8 15 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9 25 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	5 30 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12 35 A. M.
" " Sunbury	2 30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9 40 A. M.

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from Depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford on Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Saturdays only, at 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M., connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains for Philadelphia:—
Leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 and 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays at 6·49 P. M. only.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8·00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3·55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 528 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 2 and 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11·30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11·30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7·30 and 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 3·10, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M. 1·20, 6·45 and 13 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9·45 A. M., 6 45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9·30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 9·30 A. M., 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9·30 A. M., 12·30, 2·30, 5 15, 6, and 7·30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7 30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6·45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6·45 A. M., 2·30 and 6·30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6 45 and 11 A. M., 3 30, 5, and 6·30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 45 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW ROUTE
BETWEEN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
VIA LONG BRANCH.

An ACCOMMODATION TRAIN in the morning and

AN EXPRESS TRAIN

in the Afternoon from each end of the route.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN

will be furnished with

SPLENDID PALACE CARS.
NO CHANGE OF CARS

BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND SANDY HOOK. ASK FOR TICKETS VIA PEMBERTON AND LONG BRANCH.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, July 4, 1870, trains will run as follows:—

LEAVE NEW YORK,

from Pier No. 28 NORTH River, foot of Murray street, at 6·45 A. M. Accommodation and 4·30 P. M. Express.

LEAVE PHILADELPHIA,

from foot of WALNUT Street, at 7·00 A. M. Accommodation and 3·30 P. M. Express.

The NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Magnificent Steamers "Plymouth Rock" and "Jesse Hoyt" have been fitted up expressly for this business, the former with *unequalled accommodations*, and will make the connection between New York and Sandy Hook.

Passengers by this route can be served with BREAKFAST or DINNER on the EUROPEAN PLAN *in a style unsurpassed by any Hotel in America.*

Fare between Philadelphia and New York.....$3·00
" " " " Long Branch... 2·50

For particulars as to connections for TOM'S RIVER, RED BANK, and all way stations, see the "Traveller's" and "Appleton's Guides."

6 27 C. L. KIMBALL, Superintendent

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M.
For Oxford Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2·30 P. M.
For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2·30 P. M.
Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.
Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4 30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.
Trains leaving Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.
Oxford at 6·05 A. M., 10·35 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Sundays at 5·30 P. M. only.
Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 3·55 P. M., and 6·49 P. M. Sundays 6·49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
10 3 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	A. M.	TRAINS ARRIVE.	A. M.
Read'g & Allent'n Way	7·30	Pottstown Accom....	9·15
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	8·15	Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	10·20
Phila. & Potts'e Way Train	12·30		P. M.
	P. M.	Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	1·00
Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex	3·30	Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train	4·30
Pottstown Accommo.	4·00	Harrisbg & Potts'e Ex	7·00
Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac.	4·45	Harrisbg, Pottsville, and Allentown Ac.	9·10
ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.	ON SUNDAYS.	A. M.
To Reading	8·00	From Pottsville	12 35
	P. M.		P. M.
To Pottsville	3·15	From Reading	7·25

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad, take 7·30 a. m. 12·30 noon, and, 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST.

Trains leave New York at 9·00 a. m. and 5·00 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 10·05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3·10, 8·10, and 11·45 a. m., and 2·50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10·05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8·20 and 9·30 down trains, 2·30, 3·45, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9·15 a. m.; 2, 4·05, 7, 10·45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8·15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9·45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6·55, 9 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2·30, 3·45, 5·45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·10, 11·40 a. m.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, 10·40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9·15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 a. m.; 12·40, 5·40, 9·25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8·05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5·30, 6·25, 7, 7·45, 8·50, 11 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4·30, 6·15, 8, 9·30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5·30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7·30, 9, 11·05 a. m.; 1·30, 3, 4, 5, 5·30, 6·15, 8 05, 10, 11·45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6·55, 7·30, 8·10, 9·20, 11·30 a. m.; 2, 3·30, 5, 6·45, 8·30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2·30, 4, 7·30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7·30 a. m.; 1·30, 6·15, 9 30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6·20 a. m. and 2·30 p. m.

The 7·45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7·12, 9·05 a. m., and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, CORRY, ROCHESTER, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect December 19, 1870.

Fifteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

At 7·35 A.M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West

8·25 A. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 A. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington

1·15 and 5·20 and 8 15 P. M., for Abington.

1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 P. M. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Coplay.

4·15 P. M. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6 20 P. M. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

11·30 P. M. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55, and 10·35 A. M.; 2·15, 5·05, and 8·25 P. M.

Doylestown at 8·25 A. M., 4·40 and 6·35 P. M.

Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 A. M., 3·10 P. M.

Abington at 2·35, 6 55, and 9 35 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

Dec. 19, 1870. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7·45 and 11·30 A. M., 2·30, 6·15, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4·40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4·10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6·30 and 10·45 A. M., 1·55, 4·55, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7·55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8·40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry),

8·15 A. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11·45 A. M., Woodbury Accommodation.

3·15 P. M., Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5·30 P. M., Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.

Incorporated 1794. JANUARY 1, 1870. Charter Perpetual.

CAPITAL	$500,000
ASSETS	$2,783,581
Losses paid since organization	$23,000,000
Receipts of Premiums, 1869	$1,991,837·45
Interest from Investments, 1869	114,696·74
	$2,106,534·19
Losses paid, 1869	$1,035,586·84

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on City Property	$766,450
United States Government and other Loan Bonds	1,123,846
Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks	55,708
Cash in Bank and Office	247,620
Loans on Collateral Security	82,558
Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums	331,944
Accrued Interest	20,357
Premiums in course of transmission	85,198
Unsettled Marine Premiums	100,900
Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia	30,000
	$2,783,581

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Waln,	Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason,	Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison,	William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888·24

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS	2,609,888·24
INCOME FOR 1870,	$810,000.
LOSSES PAID IN 1869,	$144,908·42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5.500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.

THE SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

The Battle of Gettysburg and the Soldiers' Orphans.

We commend the following to the earnest attention of all who have not yet forgotten the obligations incurred by the country through the heroic sacrifices made during the war:—

If we so often need the pointed moral and frequent lesson to keep us in love with our duties, we are glad when the one can be drawn without unpleasant reproof, and the other finds us disposed to obedience.

Among the many things of interest and entertainment in our midst preceding the festive season, we may associate as having relationship "The benefit for the Soldiers' Orphans at Gettysburg" and "Rothermel's" finished picture of that most important battle-field.

The orphans of its slain are with us to-day. Other results, too, of that long and fiercely-contested field are with us also, and with force of demonstration to which the few passing years have only added strength. The orphans are with us; they test our gratitude; they reveal our humanity—our true love of country—in the treatment we extend to them. While the battle, in its historic interest, in *all* its social and civil results, must be regarded as the great battle of the fearful contest, the great event of the century, it must go down to the generations only with increasing importance of estimation. Its great cost of life may literally be said to have draped this Commonwealth in mourning; at the time of its occurrence, its bereavements were in all the land. The light of many a home went out on the battle-field of Gettysburg. Yet it brought about a meeting of grief and gladness in their strangely opposed ministry. This city was saved, if by blood. This Commonwealth saw from its southern boundary the treatening tide of invasion thrust backward, to return no more. The capital and the whole country were saved. The famed field of Marathon was vividly recalled, in its patriotism and bravery, as well as in its corresponding result, by the battle of Gettysburg.

It may well be added, in this connection, moreover, (for the fact is very important, and not so well understood as it should be), that a portion of the orphanage of this and other fields—orphans, too, made by the cruel prisons and exhausting campaigns, are gathered at Gettysburg in a National Home—sacred to the soldiers' orphan while he may need its care. And further, that this Home grew out of an incident of this same battle-field, hence its marked and most interesting locality; that it shelters, feeds, clothes, trains, carefully, day by day, these children of its sacred care; that for the means to accomplish so much the dependence has been, and is, upon the grateful offerings of a generous public.

The benefit for this institution before referred to, which was opened at the Academy of Music on the 16th instant, retains its organization, and all offerings meeting the necessities of daily want in this interesting Home for Soldiers' Orphans will be received most gladly and applied with all due appreciation and acknowledgment, by the following committee:—

Miss E. Latimer, No. 2043 Chesnut street.
Mrs. A. Boulden, No. 1915 Mount Vernon street.
Mrs. M. Newkirk, Thirteenth and Arch streets.
Mrs. C. E. Hilton, Washington, D. C.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE DILAPIDATION OF LOGAN SQUARE.—That troublesome individual, "A Grumbler," sends us the following captious communication. It should be read attentively by the Commissioner of City Property, if by no others:—

"Mr. Editor:—Allow me, through your paper, to furnish some statistics to the Commissioner of City Property, or to whoever of the numerous city officials has the supervision of the public squares. Having noticed for some time the neglected condition of Logan Square, I occupied myself for a short time on Christmas morning with observations in that locality upon the number of broken lamps, dead or missing trees, etc., which are to be found there, the result of which is as follows:—18 lamps with 53 panes of glass either broken or entirely gone; one lamp with the door banging in the wind and with the burner broken off and rusted (this burner has been in this condition since the early part of last July, causing by day an escape of gas, which is perceptible to some distance, and by night a burning to waste); 25 trees dead or cut down and never replaced; a number of those uncomfortable stools which are furnished as seats for our citizens without their tops, only the post remaining to entice the wearied tax-payer; the grass in many places bare or worn off by foot passengers, and in others little better than a coarse natural growth of weeds. The only redeeming feature which I was enabled to discover during my ramble within the enclosure was a commodious house, formerly the deer-pen, in which somebody now keeps a fine brood of chickens, and is daily enabled to regale himself with fresh-laid eggs for breakfast. Not without hope that such things may not be beyond remedy, even in his city of inveterate abuses, I subscribe myself

"A GRUMBLER."

JOTTINGS.—The butchers and confectioners are busily engaged in storing ice four and five inches thick.

—The Delaware is full of floating ice.

—Rubber shoes are in demand.

—The skating parks have been well patronized for several days past.

—Snow began falling before daylight this morning, and has continued all day thus far.

—Storekeepers complain of the small amount of sales during the days preceding Christmas.

—No application has as yet been filed in the Supreme Court in the case of John Hanlon.

—The Methodists are making great preparations for the watch meetings on New Year's eve.

—The fire bill will have to be returned to Councils on Thursday next by Mayor Fox.

—Railway companies should look to the comfort of their passengers this kind of weather.

—Nearly all of the passenger railway horses are smooth shod.

—To-morrow is the final meeting of the Councils of 1870.

—It will cost nearly $1,000,000 to maintain the present police force during 1871.

—The Republican members of the lower house in the Legislature will hold a primary caucus in Harrisburg, on Saturday next.

—The annual meetings of nearly all the steam and passenger railway companies take place on January 9th.

THE COAL TONNAGE of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and branches for the week ending Saturday, December 24, 1870, was as follows:—

BY RAILROAD.

	Total for Week.	Corresponding week last year.	Increase and Decrease.
Passing over Main Line and Lebanon Valley and East Pennsylvania branches	75,775 08	38,821 06	36,954 02
Per shipment by Canal	507 06	5,238 17	d. 4,731 11
Shipped Westward via N. Central Railroad	5,788 04	4,812 09	976 15
Shipped West and South from Pine Grove	1,568 13	354 01	1,214 12
Consumed on Lateral	3,453 04	2,069 14	1,383 10
Lehigh and Wyoming Co	1,646 05	5 09	1,640 16
Total Anth. paying freight	88,760 00	51,301 16	37,458 04
Bituminous	10,811 16	6,545 13	4,276 03
Total all kinds paying freight	99,681 16	57,847 09	41,834 07
Coal for Company's use	2,827 15	2,091 15	736 00
Total tonnage for week	102,509 14	59,939 04	42,570 10
Previously this year	243,176 14	202,415 16	d. 19,240 02
Total to date	345,685 08	322,355 00	23,330 08
SHIPPED BY CANAL.			
From Schuylkill Haven	755 04	....	....
From Port Clinton	....	....	....
Total tonnage for week	755 04	439 13	15 12
Previously this year	35,470 13	33,029 19	2,440 14
Total to date	36,225 17	33,469 11	2,756 06

A DISORDERLY CHARACTER.—About 8 o'clock last evening John Hays went into the saloon at Clinton and Market streets, and behaved in a very disorderly manner. He picked up porter bottles and hurled them at the head of the proprietor. Fortunately he missed his aim. A policeman was called in and John was taken into custody. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Godbou, and was held to bail to answer.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Changes to Take Place on January 2—The New City Councils, and How They Will be Constituted—The Retiring Members.

At noon on Monday next, that being the first Monday of the new year, the annual change in the constitution of the municipal government will take place, a number of members retiring from each branch of Councils.

SELECT COUNCIL.

Select Council will consist, during the ye ar 1871, of the following gentlemen, those marked thus (*) becoming members of that body for the first time, while those marked thus (†) retain their seats by re-election; the remainder hold over from the present year:—

Wards.	Members.	Address.
1.	*Wm. K. Park, R.	1319 South Fifth street.
2.	Dr. C. E. Kamerly, D.	S. W. cor. 3d and Federal.
3.	John C. McCall, D.	1112 Fitzwater street, or 126 Walnut street.
4.	Henry Marcus, D.	720 South street.
5.	John Cochran, D.	209 S. Sixth street.
6.	John C. Bickel, D.	Merchants' Hotel, or 331 Market street.
7.	John A. Shermer, R.	N. E. cor. 8th and South.
8.	Alex. L. Hodgdon, R.	1615 Spruce street.
9.	John Fareira, R.	718 Arch street.
10.	*Wm. B. Hanna, R.	204 S. Fifth, or 243 N. 20th.
11.	Samuel G. King, D.	412 N. Third street.
12.	*Wm. E. Littleton, R.	514 Walnut street.
13.	J. L. Shoemaker, R.	611 Vine street.
14.	*R. W. Downing, R.	1307 Brandywine street.
15.	Dr. W. W. Burnell, R.	1913 Green, or 439 Market.
16.	*T. J. Smith, R.	119 Ellen street.
17.	*J. H. Spence, R.	1512 N. Second street.
18.	Wm. Bumm, R.	Race street wharf, Delaware avenue.
19.	*Wm. F. Miller, R.	2221 Germantown avenue.
20.	C. H. Harkness, R.	1412 N. Fifteenth street.
21.	*C. T. Jones, R.	181 S. Fifth street.
22.	*James R. Gates, R.	62 Manheim street, Germantown.
23.	E. A. Shallcross, R.	723 Arch street.
24.	S. W. Cattell, R.	267 N. Forty-first street.
25.	S. L. Snyder, D.	1155 Clearfield street.
26.	*J. B. Alexander, R.	1808 Christian street.
27.	Hugh McIlvain, R.	3401 Market st., W. Phila'a.
28.	George A. Smith, R.	Twentieth st., cor. Tioga, or 239 N. Third street.

The Select branch will consist of 21 Republicans and 7 Democrats. During the present year it has stood 18 Republicans to 10 Democrats, the Republicans having at the recent election gained members in the Twelfth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth wards. The only Republican who was re-elected was Mr. Charles Thompson Jones, of the Twenty-first ward. The 7 Democratic members all hold over from the present year, as do 11 of the Republican members, while 9 of the Republicans take their seats for the first time. The following are the names of the 9 members whose services in Select Council are at an end for the present:—

Wards.	Members.	Wards.	Members.
1.	Thos A. Barlow, R.	17.	Jos. H. Hookey, D
10.	A. H. Franciscus, R.	19.	James Ritchie, R.
12.	George W. Plumly, D.	22.	Wm. F. Smith, R.
14.	David Cramer, R.	26.	R. Armstrong, R.
16.	J. W. Hopkins, D.		

Of the retiring members, it will be seen that 6 are Republicans and 3 Democrats.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Branch will consist, during the year 1871, of the following, those marked thus (*) being new members, and those marked thus (†) retaining their seats by re-election:—

Wards.	Members.	Address.
1.	W. M. Calhoun, R.	1528 S. Sixth street.
	*H. C. Robinson, R.	421 Dickerson street.
2.	*G. W. Kendrick, D.	530 Federal street.
	*C. P. McGrath, D.	900 S. Sixth street.
	*John McGrath, D.	152 S. Third street, or 921 S. Twelfth street.
3.	†G. W. Nickel, D.	28 Catharine street, or 305 Cherry street.
	†W. H. Fagen, D.	723 Arch, or 809 S. Eighth.
4.	†J. F. Stockdale, D.	716 S. Tenth street.
	*S. G. Young, D.	607 S. Second street.
5.	J. G. Hargadon, D.	517 S. Fifth street.
	*Wm. McAleer, D.	513 S. Fourth street.
6.	†J. S. Robinson, D.	144 Race street.
7.	John Bardsley, R.	1625 Pine street.
	*Wm. Divine, R.	836 S. Twenty-first street.
	Wm. Greer, R.	2025 Pine street.
8.	J. C Martin, R.	248 S. Eighth street.
	*G. A. Schafer, R.	2230 Locust street.
9.	†W. Allison, R.	24 S. Eighteenth street.
	G. L. Buzby, R.	24 N. Merrick street.
10.	†G. W. Hall, R.	250 N. Eleventh street.
	*A. Omensetter, R.	1534 Summer street.
11.	T. H. Gill, D.	840 N. Second street.
12.	†A. H. Ladner, D.	526 N. Third street.
13.	Abraham Kline, R.	917 Green, or 215 and 217 N. Third street.
	†R. J. C. Walker, D.	727 Walnut street, and 713 Franklin street.
14.	H. C. Oram, R.	1210 Spring Garden, or Fifteenth and Hamilton.
	†W. F. Mitchell, R.	514 N. Eleventh, or 411 Walnut street.
15.	Henry Hahn, R.	802 N. 16th St., or N. E. cor. Dock and Walnut.
	John F. Glenn, R.	820 N. 23d, or 502 Locust st.
	*E. K. Nichols, R.	118 S. 6th st., or 1911 Vine st.
	Wm. Charlton, R.	402 N. Twenty-second st.
16.	Jas. Logan, R.	131 Laurel street.
	*Wm. E. White, R.	1007 New Market street.
17.	Wm. H. Ehret, D.	1324 Germantown avenue.
	*Kennedy Brown, R.	1249 Leopard street.
18.	Jos. S. Allen, R.	452 Richmond street.
	†Wm. T. Waples, R.	1326 Beach street.
	*Jos. Mershon, R.	1337 Palmer street.
19.	Nich. Shane, R.	2143 North Fifth street.
	†Dan. Currie, R.	2314 North Front street.
	†Sam. A. Miller, R.	717 East Dauphin street.
	*T. B. M. Addis, R.	187 Norris street.
20.	†Wm. S. Allen, R.	1439 Marshall street.
	Sam'l Miller, R.	1507 Poplar street.
	Wm. Baldwin, R.	1347 N. 12th, or 129 Arch st.
	†Geo. Widener, R.	1126 Columbia avenue.
	*Jas. E. Dingee, R.	1707 Master street.
	*Geo. Dorlan, R.	1215 Stiles street.
21.	James Bowker, R.	4305 Main street, Manayunk.
22.	†Louis Wagner, R.	204 South Fourth street.
	Dr. J. C. Gilbert, R.	Chesnut Hill.
23.	Amos R. Ellis, R.	Frankford P. O.
	*Jos. Cartledge, R.	Holmesburg P. O.
24.	Henry Glass, R.	Haverford, near 21st street.
	Thomas Lewis, R.	215 N. Front, or 3951 Market.
25.	Chas. Judge, D.	1508 Edgemont street.
	*Mat. Vandusen, D.	3206 Richmond street, Bridesburg P. O.
26.	Geo. A. Shisler, R.	Rope Ferry road, below Passyunk road.
	*Wm. Thornton, R.	1630 Fitzwater street.
	*Robt. Briggs, R.	1025 Anita street.
	*John S. Huhn, R.	1533 Christian street.
27.	*Wm. E. Rowan, R.	3632 Market st., W. Phila.
28.	*W. J. Nead, D.	1850 North Twelfth street.

The new Council will consist of 47 Republicans and 16 Democrats. In the present Council there are 43 Republicans and 15 Democrats, the total of 58 being increased to 63 by allotting an extra member to the Fifth, Seventh, Twentieth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth wards. Of the 26 new members, 18 are Republicans and 8 Democrats. Of the old members re-elected, 10 are Republicans and 4 Democrats. The following are the names of the 21 members who retire:—

Wards.	Members.	Wards.	Members.
1.	D. M. Blackburn, R.	16.	George J. Hetzell, D.
2.	G. B. Stockdale, D.	17.	John Canning, D.
	Isaac Griffiths, D.	18.	Daniel F. Ray, R.
	T. Hamilton, D.	19.	Charles A. Souder, R.
4.	W. Mountain, D.	20.	James Jenner, R.
6.	A. W. Grant, D.	23.	S. C. Willetts, R.
7.	J. V. Creely, R.	26.	John B. Parker, R.
8.	John Rice, R.		James S. Stewart, R.
12.	W. B. Hanna, R.	27.	James M. Sellers, R.
15.	R. W. Shields, R.	28.	George W. Myers, R.
	H. A. Stiles, R.		

Of the retiring members 14 are Republicans and 7 Democrats. Of the new members allotted five wards, as stated above, the Republicans elect 3 and the Democrats 2. The Democrats lost 2 members—one in the Sixteenth and another in the Seventeenth—and gain one in the Twenty-eighth, thus giving them a net gain of one member, while the Republicans have a net gain of 4.

In the present Councils, the Republicans have a majority of 8 in Select branch and 28 in Common branch, or 36 on joint ballot. In the new Councils, they will have a majority of 14 in Select branch, and 51 in Common branch, or 45 on joint ballot.

Mr. Samuel W. Cattell, of the Twenty-seventh ward, the present President of Select Council, is the Republican candidate for re-election, and will be successful. Messrs. B. H. Haines and R. P. Bethel, the present incumbents, will be re-elected Clerks by the Select branch. In Common Council, Henry Huhn, of the Fifteenth ward, is the Republican candidate for President, the present incumbent being General Louis Wagner, of the Twenty-second Ward. Messrs. John Eckstein and Abraham Stewart, the present Clerks of Common Council, will be re-elected.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 6 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred in the basement of the real estate office of Mr. John Montgomery, at the northeast corner of Sixth and Locust streets. The flames originated from a hot coal thrown into an ash-box.

REV. ALBERT BARNES.

The Funeral of the Deceased—Religious Services in Washington Square Church.

The funeral of Rev. Albert Barnes, who died suddenly on Saturday last, took place this afternoon, from his late residence, No. 4209 Walnut street. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a decidedly large attendance of clergymen and friends of the deceased. The body was laid out in plain costume, and was exposed to the view of the relatives and friends during the entire morning.

At noon, the doors were closed and the lid of the coffin placed in position. Rev. S. W. Dana, of the Walnut St. Presbyterian Church, then offered up a long and fervent prayer, after which the body was conveyed to the hearse, the following gentlemen acting as carriers—William G. Crowell, John B. Gest, A. R. Perkins, F. L. Bodine, S. C. Perkins, and William S. Bilght. The funeral procession then moved across Chesnut street to Seventh, and down that thoroughfare, and around Washington Square to the church in which the deceased, prior to his death, had officiated for so many years. The interior of the structure had been very appropriately decorated for the occasion. It was already well filled with clergymen and others, and by the time those participating in the cortege had been seated, it was uncomfortably crowded. The coffin had in the meantime been located directly in front of the pulpit.

The solemn ceremonies were then opened with the choir singing the anthem beginning with "I heard a voice from Heaven sing, Right blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." This was followed by an invocation by Rev. Herrick Johnson. Rev. Alex. Reed, of the Central Presbyterian Church, then read a portion of the Scriptures.

The opening address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Skinner, of New York city, who had known the deceased from infancy.

Then followed the hymn "Why do we mourn departing friends;" after which Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens paid a high compliment to the religious character of the deceased. Other addresses were delivered by Rev. John Chambers, Rev. Herrick Johnson, and Rev. Dr. Daniel March.

The hymn "Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep," was then sung by the choir, and the ceremonies were closed with a benediction by Rev. Dr. Thomas H. Skinner.

The vast congregation then dismissed, while those desirous of participating in the interment services at Laurel Hill took carriages which were in waiting. This having been accomplished, the procession moved in the following order to the final resting place:—

Officiating Clergymen.
Other Clergymen.
Philosophical and Historical Societies.
Managers of House of Refuge.
Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.
American Bible Society.
Trustees and Elders of Washington Square Church.
HEARSE.
Family of Deceased.
Relatives and friends.

The following gentlemen officiated as pallbearers:—Rev. Dr. William P. Breed, Rev. Dr. Henry Morton, Rev. Dr. Z. M. Humphrey, Rev. Dr. T. J. shepherd, Rev. Dr. James D. Crowell, Rev. Dr. C. H. Payne, Rev. Dr. E. M. Levy, Rev. Dr. W. J. Wylie, Judge William Strong, Judge George Sharswood, Judge Joseph J. Allison, and Dr. John Neill.

The memorial sermon will be delivered in the course of a week or two by the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, in the Washington Square Church.

AN OUTRAGEOUS ATTACK ON A YOUNG LADY SCHOOL TEACHER.—On Friday evening last, as Miss Lizzie Kesser, a teacher at the Friends' Evening School, Coulter street, Germantown, was returning to her home, on Morton street, near Washington lane, a brutal assault was made upon her, of which the following are the particulars:—On stepping from a street car at Main street and Washington lane, she noticed a man walking suspiciously ahead of her. In the glare of each street lamp he stopped and stared impudently at her, and then again walked ahead. At the corner of Morton street Miss Kesser walked into the middle of the roadway to avoid him, and turned in the direction of her home. Looking around, she saw that he was still following her. Thinking the man was intoxicated, she was not much alarmed, but still took the precaution to quicken her pace. At the door of her residence she turned to look, and found that the man had stealthily run close to her side. Before she could raise an alarm the scoundrel struck her a terrible blow upon the head with a blackjack or some similar weapon, felling her to the sidewalk. The lady was not too stunned to raise an alarm, and her cries brought to her assistance members of her family. The assailant fled, and Miss Kesser was removed into the house. He was pursued, however, by the young lady's father and several neighbors, but he was too fleet of foot, and succeeded in escaping.

THE CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK, at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, is now in active operation, the present cold snap having made a good smooth skating surface that offers great attractions to lovers of healthful and invigorating exercise. The rink has been refitted in the best style for the accommodation and comfort of visitors, and the management of the ice will be such that skaters will have nothing to complain of. The Liberty Silver Cornet Band, under the leadership of Mr. Benjamin K. McClurg, will be in attendance day and evening, to discourse eloquent music, and with the liberal scale of prices adopted by the management the rink will undoubtedly be patronized extensively by skaters of both sexes, so long as the season lasts. The prices for season tickets are as follows:—For gentlemen, $5; for ladies, $4; for children, $3. For clubs of ten or more a deduction of ten per cent. will be made; for twenty or more, twenty-five per cent. Single tickets will be sold at 50 cents, three for $1, or eight for $2; single tickets for children, 30 cents, four for $1, ten for $2, or twenty for $3.

CHRISTMAS AT THE SOUTHERN HOME.—The inmates of the Southern Home for Friendless Children were yesterday treated to a Christmas dinner. It was provided for them by the liberality of Mr. Caleb Milne. After discussing the turkey, etc, the children were furnished with a liberal allowance of candy. The whole affair was much enjoyed by the little ones. The Southern Home for Children deserves attention from the fact that it was the first institution of the kind established in our city.

ANOTHER STORE ROBBERY.—Some time this morning a pane of glass in the bulk window of A. J. Carmany's furnishing store, southwest corner of Eighth and Chesnut streets, was broken by thieves, who carried off a half-dozen pairs of kid gloves. A number of robberies of this character have taken place recently, and they are supposed to have been perpetrated by boot-blacks.

ICE.—The floating ice in the Delaware this morning is unusually heavy, and seriously interferes with navigation. The city ice-boats are in active operation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF MARKETS AND CITY PROPERTY.
PHILADELPHIA, December 16, 1870.
Renters of stalls and stands in the public market houses take notice. You are hereby directed to pay to the Commissioner of Markets and City Property, on the 1st day of January, 1871, or within ten days thereafter, the rent of such stalls or stands as may be occupied. All stalls and stands not paid for within the above-mentioned time will be forfeited.
N. B.—No transfer of any stall is valid unless made at this office, and the stall is forfeited if underlet without permission from this department.
Office, southwest corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.
Open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. H. PUGH,
12 28 6t Com. of Markets and City Property.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 2450 FRANKFORD Road.
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, 9th January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 10t JNO. B. CRAVEN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL ROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.
NOTICE—In accordance with the terms of the Lease and Contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 17th day of January, 1871, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the Stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 31st day of December, 1870.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer,
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be closed on December 31, 1870, and reopened on January 10, 1871.
HENRY C. JONES,
Treasurer,
12 27 tJ17 East Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞ THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Office No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1870.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 22d, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d day of January, 1871.
A dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 28th day of December next to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 22d of December, payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
W. B. MENDENHALL,
12 14 13t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND SOUTHWARK PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 312 BERKS Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 8, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. Action will be had at this meeting as to accepting, as part of the charter, an act of Assembly entitled "An act Authorizing Corporations to Increase their Bonded Obligations and Capital Stock," approved 29th December, 1869.
B. FRANK ABBETT,
12 28 10t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
12 28 10t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office of the Treasurer and Secretary.
CAMDEN, Dec. 24, 1870.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the Stockholders at this date, at the Office of the Company, in CAMDEN, N. J., on and after THURSDAY, December 29, 1870.
The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Saturday, December 31, 1870.
GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
12 27 5t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

☞ OFFICE OF SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH AND MASTER STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. at which time and place an election will be held for President and five Directors to serve the ensuing.
12 27 3t* CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27, 1870.
Interest on Stocks of the United States maturing the first proximo will be paid without rebate on and after WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.
GEORGE EYSTER,
12 27 2t Assistant Treasurer U. S.

☞ MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES of the NORTHERN LIBERTIES GAS COMPANY will assemble on FRIDAY next, the 30th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 710 FRANKLIN Street, to attend the funeral of their late fellow-member, JOHN HORN.
By order of the President of the Company,
WILLIAM P. FODELL, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Dec. 28, 1870. 12 28 2t*

☞ HORTICULTURAL HALL.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 10, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.
A. W. HARRISON,
12 27,28,30J2,4,6,6t Secretary.

☞ GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR,—HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Fair open at 10 o'clock.
CONCERT EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Single Admission.....25 cents.
Season Tickets.....$1. [12 27 6t

☞ THE WESTERN M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL, TWENTIETH Street, below Walnut, will hold their Annual Grand Jubilee on THURSDAY EVENING, December 29, 1870. Tickets—Adults, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents. 12 28 2t*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the SOUTHWARK LIBRARY will be held at the Library-Room, on TUESDAY EVENING, January 3, at 7½ o'clock. 1t*

☞ COPIES FROM PRINTING EXECUTED at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' can be taken on ALL the different varieties of Copying Papers. 1t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A very handsome assortment of Fancy Articles suitable for Christmas presents.

Writing Desks from $1 to $25. Papier-mache, Walnut, Mahogany, Leather, Rosewood, etc.

Bronze Inkstands, Wallets, Knives, Gold Pens, Backgammon Boards, Portfolios, Work Boxes, Fancy Pen-wipers, and Scotch Goods, in great variety.

BOXES OF FINE STATIONERY,
Stamped with Initials, Birds, Insects, etc.

JOHN LINERD,
STATIONER AND CARD ENGRAVER,
NO. 921 SPRING GARDEN STREET,
11 30 wsm8p PHILADELPHIA.

WRIGHT'S
NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.

CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there is but one WRIGHT in the market.
DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
ALSO
WYOMING, SCHUYLKILL,
AND
LORBERRY.
DEPOT, No. 957 North NINTH Street, below Girard avenue.
Office, corner SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets. 10 22 smw 6p

DRY GOODS.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

Have just received several lots of Goods from New York, suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
A job lot of Embroidered Sets, from 50c. to $1·25, at 40 per cent. less than regular prices.
Embroidered Hdkfs., 50, 65, 75, 85, $1, $1·25.
Lace Hdkfs., 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, $2, $2·50.
A large assortment of Gents' Hemmed Linen Hdkfs., at 15c. up to 50c.
Gents' Hemmed Hdkfs., in fancy boxes.
Ladies' Hemstitch Linen Hdkfs., 12½, 18, 20, 25, 31, 38, 50, 62½, 75c.
Ladies' Hdkfs., in perfumed boxes.
New styles Gents' Neck Scarfs and Bows.
Gents' Kid Gloves, lined.
Ladies' and Gents' Cloth Gloves.
Children's Cloth Gloves.
Kid Gloves, $1 a pair, worth $1·25.
Fancy Goods in Russia Leather, Gloves and Handkerchiefs, Boxes, Jardinieres, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, 25, 50c., $1; Washstands, Matchstands, Paint Boxes, Albums, Thermometers, Checker Boards, etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. cor. EIGHTH and FILBERT.

N. B.—Bargains in Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, Table Linens, Napkins, Towels.
Black Alpacas, 25, 31, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, 87½c., $1.
Black Silks, $1·50, $1·75, $2, $2·15, $2·25, $2·50, $3.
Cashmere Reps for Wrappers.
Black Velveteens, 62½, 75c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, $2, $2·50. [9 28 4m

INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,
No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SCARFS. Also,

Silks in Great Variety,
With a stock of
Rich India and French Fancy Goods,

different in style from any in the city. Purchasers of Christmas presents will do well to examine the stock before purchasing. 12 8 1mrp

SILK AND WORSTED EMBROIDERIES

For Chairs, Cushions, Praying Stools, Slippers, Pin Cushions, Etageres, etc.

CARVED SWISS GOODS,
A handsome and superior assortment.
A. J. IANDER, JR.,
No. 1302 CHESNUT STREET,
12 3smw11t PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

Established in 1854.

WATCHES.

EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
2 1 mws PHILADELPHIA.

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Watches,
Diamonds,
Jewelry, and
Silverware
In Great Variety.

A fine assortment of BAND and CHAIN BRACELETS, OPERA CHAINS, NECKLACES, Etc. Our prices are unusually low.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
No. 802 CHESNUT STREET,
12 16 tj1 PHILADELPHIA.

"BRENNAN'S CASKET OF JEWELS."

The Largest, Finest, and Cheapest
STOCK OF JEWELRY IN THE CITY.
JOHN BRENNAN,
12 17 13trp No. 13 S. EIGHTH Street.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR
LOOKING-GLASSES,
RELIABLE AND CHEAP,
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

NOVELTIES IN
New Year
CALLING CARDS.

DIARIES, 1871, 75 varieties.

WM. H. HOSKINS,
No. 913 ARCH Street.

FINANCIAL.

NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN

OF THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGE ON RAILROAD AND LAND GRANT.

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

We offer for sale at par and accrued interest the First Mortgage Land Grant Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They are free from United States tax, and are issued of the following denominations:—Coupons, $100, $500, and $1000; Registered, $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

With the same entire confidence with which we commended Government bonds to Capitalists and People, we now, after the fullest investigation, recommend these Northern Pacific Railroad bonds to our friends and the general public.

GOLD PAYMENT.—Both principal and interest are payable in American gold coin, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., New York City—the principal at the end of 30 years, and the interest (at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum) half-yearly, first of January and July.

PERFECT SAFETY.—The bonds we are now selling are secured by a first and only mortgage on all the property and rights of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, which will embrace on the completion of the work:—

1. Over two thousand miles of road, with rolling stock, buildings, and all other equipments.

2. Over twenty-two thousand acres of land to every mile of finished road. This land, agricultural, timbered, and mineral, amounting in all to more than fifty million acres, consists of alternate sections, reaching twenty to forty miles on each side of the track, and extending in a broad fertile belt from Wisconsin through the richest portions of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington to Puget Sound.

While the Government does not directly guarantee the bonds of the